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# LAKE TEMAGAMI PLAN FOR LAND USE AND RECREATION DEVELOPMENT

# Temagami



Ontario

Ministry of  
Natural  
Resources



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# LAKE TEMAGAMI PLAN FOR PARK USE



Ontario

Ministry of  
Natural  
Resources

Hon. Leo Bernier  
Minister

Dr. J. K. Reynolds  
Deputy Minister





## FOREWORD

The purpose of this report is to present the plan we have prepared for land use and recreation development in the Lake Temagami area. The plan is directed to achieve the combination of uses and developments most consistent with the well being of the local citizens and the people of Ontario in general.

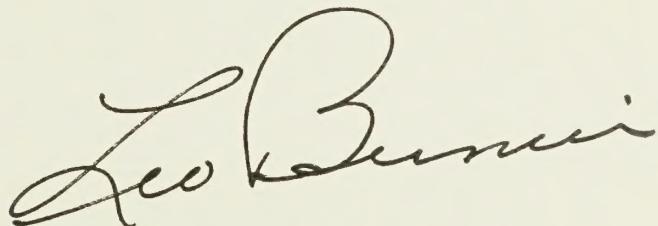
The process that led to this plan was a long one. It started in 1970 when this Ministry stopped all land disposals pending a plan. I feel that the time spent was worthwhile because it allowed us to achieve adequate public participation.

It may be of interest to explain that Lake Temagami is unique because it has been under rather special development control since 1905. At that time a regulation came into effect which restricted land disposals to islands only. The enforcement of this regulation was largely responsible for maintaining the natural beauty of the area and for giving us the planning options and opportunities described in this report.

The Temagami area is renowned as a place for recreation but it is also an important resource production area. In short, Temagami is a multiple use area and the plan maintains this condition.

The plan as outlined in this document will serve as the official guideline for all the programs of my Ministry that apply to the Temagami area.

I also wish to stress that we are well aware that planning is a dynamic process and there may be good reasons to revise this plan from time to time. This we are prepared to do but only if the proposed revisions are the result of a planning process similar to the one that led to this plan.



Leo Bernier  
Minister

February 8, 1973



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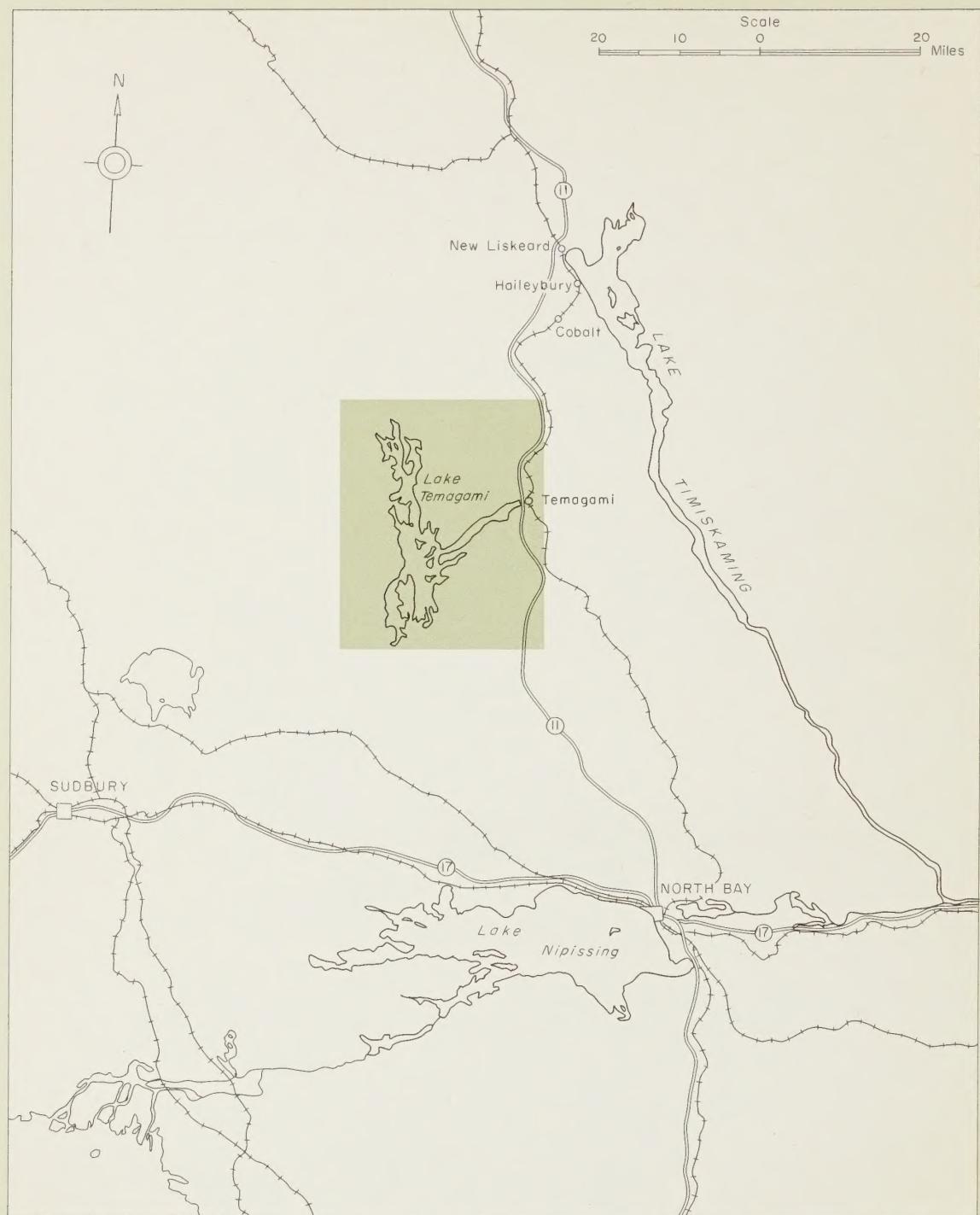
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NOTE—A large scale map of Lake Temagami showing the Land Use Plan is in the back cover pocket.



MAP 1 THE PLANNING AREA



# INTRODUCTION

## THE PLANNING AREA

The main focus of the plan is Lake Temagami together with the adjacent area as shown on Map 1. However, to deal adequately with the planning area, it was necessary to collect and analyse certain data, (such as timber and recreation capability) for the whole of the North Bay District.

## TERMS OF REFERENCE

The plan is to be a comprehensive land use and development plan for the Lake Temagami area. All uses should be considered and the designation of land areas for various dominant and secondary uses will be made. The plan will indicate the proposed ultimate disposition of land within the planning area in sufficient detail to indicate the general location of cottage lots, commercial locations and other recreational developments.

## PLAN FORMAT

The Plan is presented in three parts.

### PART I—BACKGROUND

This is a collection and analysis of data concerning the study area.

### PART II—ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT CONCEPTS

Policy formulation is outlined here and a variety of alternative development concepts are presented. The standard Ministry of Natural Resources Lake Development Plan is considered to be one of these alternatives.

### PART III—THE PLAN

Here the objectives are established and means of achieving these objectives are outlined.

## TERMINOLOGY

The various parts of the plan contain terminology which should be explained:

*Plan*—A commitment to action (or no action).

*Planning*—A process which culminates in a commitment to action.

*Recreation*—Various activities done without compensation or compulsion for the purpose of refreshment of mind and body.

*Use capability*—The inherent or natural ability of an area to attract and sustain use. (e.g. timber use capability, recreation use capability). Present use, access and land tenure are ignored in capability ratings.

*Goal*—A long term, long range end or final desirable state toward which a plan is directed.

*Objectives*—Quantifiable ends chosen for achievement as a means of attaining the goal.

*Policy*—The objectives of an organization together with the general directions for the selection and application of means to achieve the objectives.

# PART II BACKGROUND

## PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY

### GEOLOGY

The bedrock of the area consists entirely of Precambrian rocks of considerable complexity. Three main groups of rocks are recognized:

- (1) A group of deformed and metamorphosed rocks cut by basic and acid intrusions which are referred to as the Archean.
- (2) A group of clastic sedimentary rocks belonging to the Cobalt group, overlying the Archean with unconformity. These are gently folded and weakly metamorphosed.
- (3) Quartz diabase sills of Nipissing type and minor diabase dikes which cut all the older rocks.<sup>1</sup>

A major structural feature within the area is the shear zone in the Keewatin rocks extending eastward from Emerald and Gull Lakes through the centre of Lake Temagami and along the Northeast Arm through the village. This shear zone is along the axis of a belt of base metal mineralization extending northeast from Sudbury and much of the mining activity in the Temagami area has been along this zone.

### TOPOGRAPHY AND SOIL COVER

The area is a rolling plain of rock-knob uplands, with a shallow covering of stony, silty sand, broken occasionally by trains of sorted coarse and medium sand. Bedrock is dominantly low base and resistant to weathering.

The thinly covered bedrock areas are moderately rolling with local scarps. The sandy areas are almost level with local kame and esker ridges.

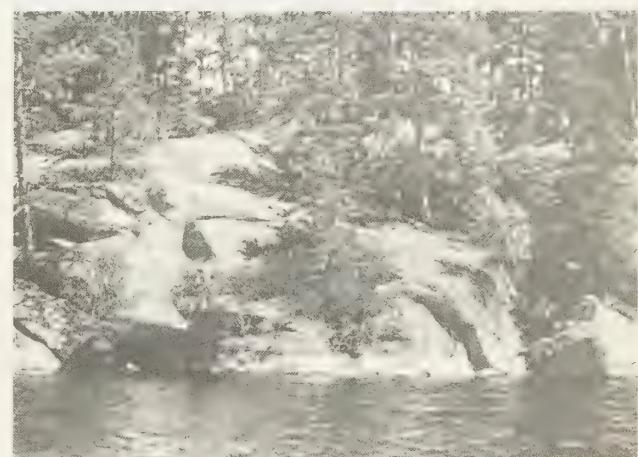
The shoreline of the Northeast Arm is mostly low while along the North and Northwest Arms, sheer cliffs occur, formed from outcropping Nipissing diabase. Devil and Ferguson Mountains were so formed.

Lake Temagami itself is 964 feet above sea level, with most of the surrounding area between 1000 and 1200 feet. Many small lakes are found in bedrock depressions and along the strike of regional shearing. Drainage is generally good, and muskeg rare except for occurrences around a few of the depression lakes.

Waterlaid materials occur mainly along the Obabika and Sturgeon waterways on the western border of the Temagami area. An esker complex extends northward from Bear Island on Lake Temagami, passing west of Kokoko Lake through Red Squirrel Lake and out of the map area to the north. The most common soil material is a stony, low base sand, moderately fertile, derived from diabase and volcanic rocks. Granitic, coarse and gravelly sands are also common.

Soil types and productivity are indicated on Map 2.

A rocky overwash on Lake Temagami



<sup>1</sup> P.S. Simony "Northwestern Temagami Area" Ontario Department of Mines, Geol. Report No. 28, 1968.

## DRAINAGE, SIZE AND SHAPE

Lake Temagami is part of the Sturgeon River drainage system, flowing into Lake Nipissing. Lake Anima Nipissing to the north forms the headwaters, flowing into Ferguson Bay of Lake Temagami via the Anima Nipissing River. The waters flow out of Lake Temagami from the South Arm by Outlet Bay to Cross Lake through a gentle rapids and then via the Temagami River to the Sturgeon.

The waters of Lake Temagami form an extremely irregular-shaped body with several long arms and few sizeable areas of open water. Total water area is approximately 50,000 acres, with 1,259 numbered islands. The measured shoreline of mainland is 370 miles and that of islands is 200 miles. Depths reach 250 feet.

Lake Temagami is the largest lake in the District, north of Lake Nipissing. To the north of Lake Temagami, Lady Evelyn Lake (14,029 acres) and to the west, Obabika Lake (5,942 acres) are the next largest bodies of water in this area.

An aerial view of Lake Temagami



## CLIMATE

Lake Temagami lies within Hills<sup>1</sup> Site Region 4E. Its climate is influenced by southwest prevailing winds during the growing season, tending to make it continental with warmer than normal temperatures during the summer.

<sup>1</sup> G.A. Hills, "A Ready Reference to the Description of the Land of Ontario and Its Productivity", (Division of Research, Ont. Dept. of Lands and Forests, Maple, July 1959). p. 47



300-year-old pines surround the lake

Mean annual temperature is between 30 and 35°F. A relatively frost-free growing season extends from May to September, with a daily mean temperature of about 60°F, and a monthly mean precipitation of about 3 inches. Summer rainfall is usually from 8 to 10 inches. Average annual precipitation is between 28 and 36 inches. Average snowfall is approximately 72 inches.

## VEGETATION<sup>2</sup>

The basic forest type of the Lake Temagami area is warm boreal.

Pine is a common component of the well drained and excessively drained sites; both white and red pine on shallow and exposed ridges, white pine on the deeper and more retentive sites, and jack pine on all sites after fire. Local areas on protected elevations and valleys have a sprinkling of hard maple, red maple and yellow birch, usually of mediocre quality, but locally good.

Popular and white birch are common components of mixed stands, the conifer components being generally balsam fir, white and black spruce and white pine. Balsam fir regenerates extensively after cutting, and forms a large component of new stands.

<sup>2</sup> G.A. Hills, "A Ready Reference to the Description of the Land of Ontario and Its Productivity" (Division of Research, Ontario Dept. of Lands & Forests, Maple, July 1959) p. 87



## RESOURCE CAPABILITY

An analysis of the resource capability for forestry, wildlife and recreation was done by the Ontario Land Inventory. This inventory classifies the capability for the uses by rating the natural ability of the area to produce goods and services. The relative scale used in rating these capabilities is:

Class 1	very high
Class 2	high
Class 3	moderately high
Class 4	moderate
Class 5	moderately low
Class 6	low
Class 7	very low

The potential for mining and the capability for agriculture were derived from local studies.



## AGRICULTURE CAPABILITY

The agriculture capability of the Temagami area generally appears to be low or very low. Shallow soil and unfavourable topography are the main limitations. However, a detailed survey and report on this subject was not available.

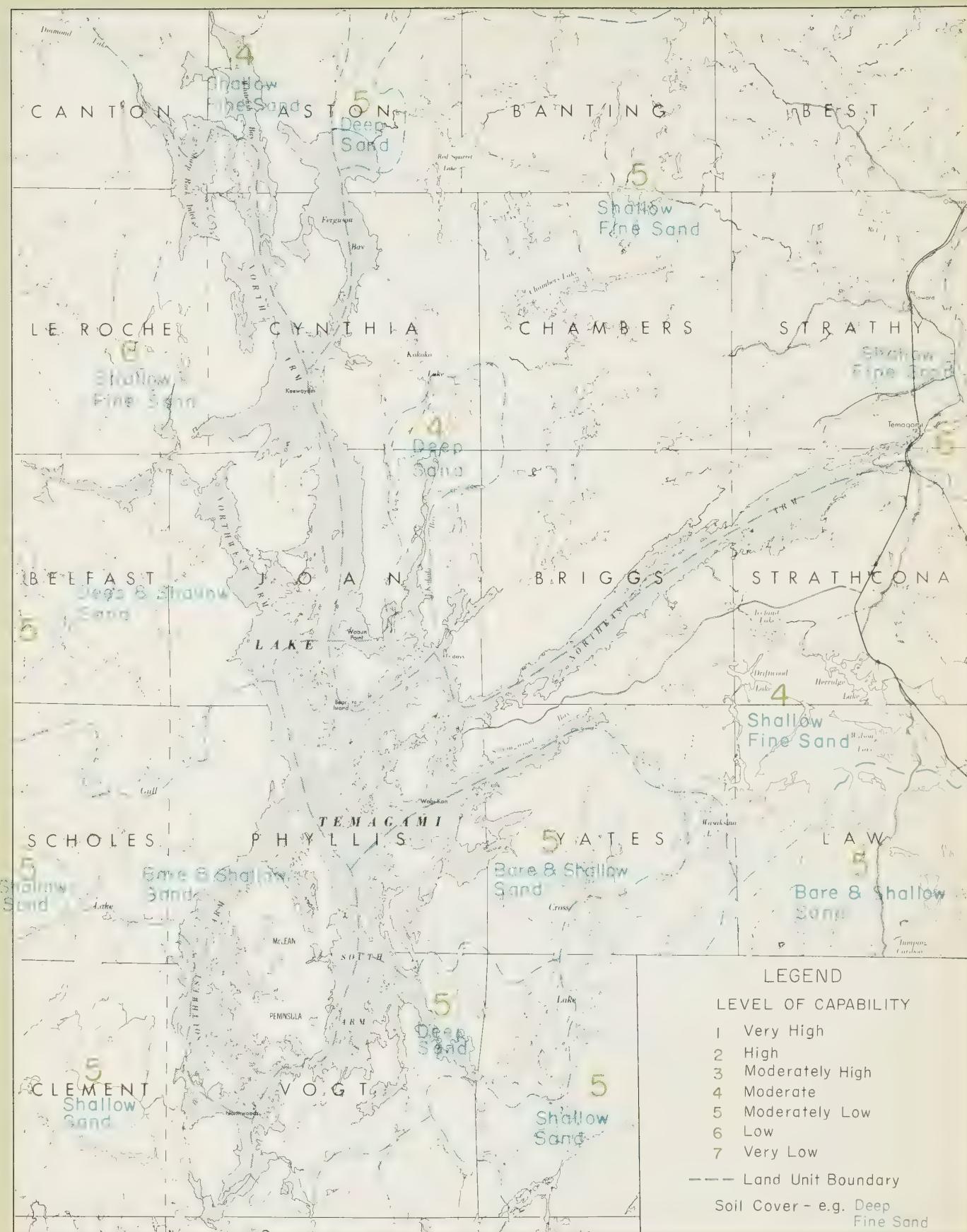
## FOREST CAPABILITY

**DISTRICT OVERVIEW** Forest capability was analysed on two levels of detail — the regional and the local.

The regional picture suggests that the timber use capability of the district ranges from 3 to 6 with the bulk of the area being about Class 5. The district does not have any significant areas of high forest capability.

It is recognized that although the average capability within the study area is moderately low, there are sites of considerably higher productive capability within the rated land units which are outlined on Map 2, but because of their size, these better areas are not separately defined, and tend to be unidentified. Relative to the district the Temagami area appears to be about average.

**LAKE TEMAGAMI AREA** Within the Lake Temagami study area Map 2 reveals a more restricted range of timber use capabilities. A Class 4 area extends along the south side of the Northeast Arm. Another area of Class 4 land includes Bear Island and runs north to Kokoko Lake, while another includes the peninsula between Whitefish Bay and Ferguson Bay. The balance is Class 5 or 6.



# MINING POTENTIAL

**DISTRICT OVERVIEW** Analysis of the District and surrounding area shows several areas of high mining potential, with Temagami second only in importance to the Sudbury area to the west. Very little mining activity has occurred in the North Bay District south of the Temagami area, with the exception of quarrying of mica and decorative stone to the east and northeast of North Bay, and the attempts at mining uranium and columbium on the islands of Lake Nipissing. In general, the southern half of the District is not considered favourable for the occurrence of large base metal deposits.

Several potential mining areas exist to the north and west of Lake Temagami, among these the Shiningtree and Elk Lake — Gowganda areas. To the northeast, the Cobalt area holds considerable potential for further development.

A belt with mining potential exists as an extension of the Temagami area to the southwest, connecting this camp to the Sudbury base metal area and new developments could be expected along this strip.

**LAKE TEMAGAMI AREA** The mining potential map, Map 3, of the Lake Temagami area represents the interpretation of geological maps and reports of the area, consultation with geologists and managers of existing mines, and consultation with geologists of the Ministry of Natural Resources who have mapped and are familiar with the area.

A classification system was drawn up which would express mining potential for various divisions of the area. While it is realized that this interpretation must be regarded as *possibility* rather than *capability*, it is a useful tool in attempting to resolve and avoid conflicts in areas where mines are likely to develop. It is also realized that there is not necessarily a consensus among interpreters in this field, as mining potential is a resource not readily defined and identified.

To date, the most significant developments have been the base metal deposits of Strathy Township (Cuniptau Mine), the copper deposits of the Temagami Island Mine, and the iron ore deposits in the area north of Temagami.

Interpretation of geological conditions and ore occurrences in the area seem to favour the possibility of future base metal discoveries along the Northeast Arm of Lake Temagami, and along a zone striking northeast through Strathy Township which takes in the old base metal discoveries of the Cuniptau property.

The whole volcanic belt through Chambers, Briggs, Strathcona and Strathy Townships, presents favourable conditions for mineral deposition, and it is



A major shear zone follows the Northeast Arm

possible that discoveries may be made there in the future.

Some potential for gold mining in the area has been indicated by the numerous discoveries in the 1930's. Should economic conditions become favourable to gold mining, some activity could again be expected in these townships.

Although iron ore deposits were known to exist in the area in 1897, they did not become economic until a suitable technique of beneficiating was developed in recent years. Three main areas of iron ore deposits are known to exist; the Temagami deposits on which the Sherman Mine operates in the Turtle Lake, Iron Lake and Vermilion Lake areas; the Kokoko iron deposit and the Austin Bay deposit.

The Sherman Mine and associated ore bodies are discussed later.

**THE KOKOKO LAKE DEPOSIT** This deposit, located on the east side of Kokoko Lake, can be considered one which will be mined in the near future, as grade is at least equivalent to that of the deposits in which the Sherman Mine is operating at present. Estimates indicate approximately 100 million tons of open pit ore available for mining. As only seven to eight miles of road would be required to connect the deposit with the Sherman Mine plant, it appears reasonable that the ore would be processed there.

The deposit is at present owned by Jones and Laughlin of Pittsburgh.

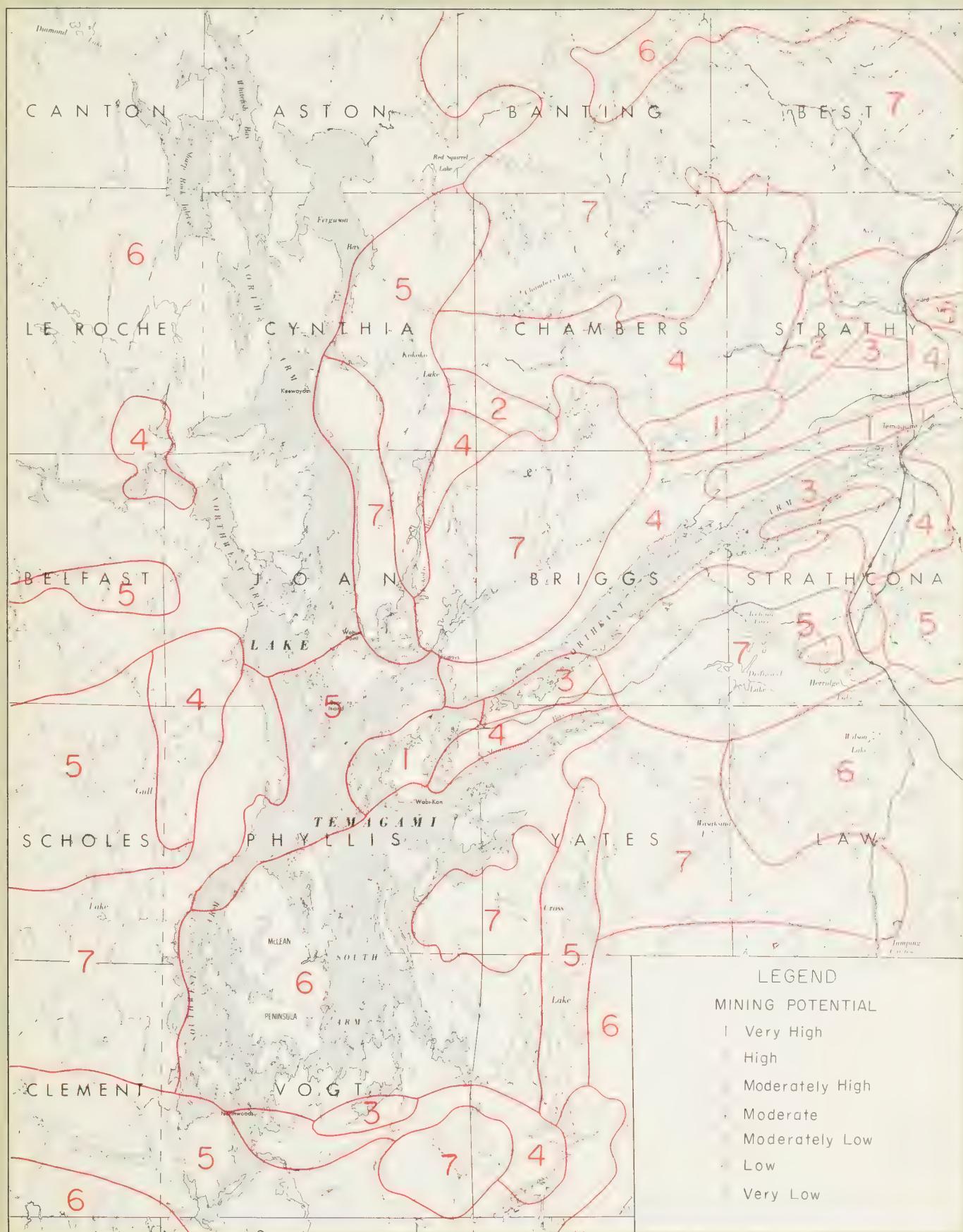
**THE AUSTIN BAY DEPOSIT** This deposit is located on Austin Bay at the south end of Lake Temagami. Although some quantities of ore-grade material are available, the deposit is reported to be high in phosphorous, and too siliceous to be desirable at present. As the deposit is isolated from the available mill at the Sherman Mine, and quantities of ore are probably not sufficient to justify a separate mill, it is unlikely that this deposit will be mined unless economic conditions change.

## CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM FOR MINING POTENTIAL

- 1—Geological formations which contain producing mines.
- 2—Favourable geological formations with ore bodies of sufficient size and grade to be considered minable.
- 3—Favourable geological formations with major mineral occurrences, but unproven as to mining potential.
- 4—Geological formations which favour the finding of mines, but contain only mineral occurrences of doubtful significance at present, e.g. volcanic belts.
- 5—Areas with only remote possibilities for mining. Includes unmapped areas.
  - Shallower portions of Cobalt-Lorrain sedimentary series where few mineral occurrences are present.
- 6—Areas generally unfavourable geologically for the finding of ore bodies, but possibly containing minor mineral occurrences, e.g.— deep sedimentary series with no exposures of basement.
  - As 7 below but with isolated mineral occurrences.
- 7—Unfavourable areas—minimum potential, e.g. granite masses, diabase masses.

NOTES: 1. Portions of the Cobalt Group (Gowanda and Lorrain Formations) may be of higher potential where they are shallow, and where exposure of basement rocks (windows) exists, or where faulting or other geological phenomenon may favour ore occurrences.

2. Under the classification system, certain areas have been rated lower due to physical handicaps or obstacles to mining, e.g. ore occurrences deep under diabase sill or sedimentary series; minor ore occurrences under large bodies of water.





Moose are the most commonly hunted big game in the area

## FISH AND WILDLIFE CAPABILITY

**WILDLIFE: DISTRICT OVERVIEW** The generalized capability for ungulates indicates that the district averages Class 5 for moose or deer capability. Areas within the district vary from Class 3 to Class 6, but most are Class 5. Just north of the district lies an area rated as Class 2 for moose.

Species used in these ratings are deer and moose for the south half of the district and moose only for the north part. The limit for deer range is a line that bisects the district in an east-west direction across the centre of Lake Temagami.

**WILDLIFE: LAKE TEMAGAMI AREA** The wildlife inventory for the land units of the Temagami area shows that the capability for ungulates is generally Class 5, except for the northeast quarter of the area where the capability is Class 4. A similar situation exists for ruffed grouse and beaver.

The capability to attract migrant geese is Class 7. The capability of the lakes in the area for ducks is generally Class 6.

**FISH** A study of fish capability in the planning area was not available. However, a few general comments may be useful. Temagami is a cold water lake and can produce certain game fish such as lake trout, yellow pickerel and white fish. While the lake is very attractive for fishing, it cannot sustain heavy fishing

use. Compared to the big producers such as Lake Simcoe and Lake Nipissing, Lake Temagami would likely rank as low as Class 5. This type of ranking is based solely on the lake's ability to attract and sustain intensive angling use.

## RECREATION CAPABILITY

**DISTRICT OVERVIEW** A study of the recreation capability of the North Bay District shows that the highest ranking area is at North Bay where excellent bathing, lodging, sport fishing and moderate skiing potential combine to produce a Class 1 capability for recreation. Second Class capability has been assigned to the Upper Mattawa and Temagami areas. Both of these have excellent boating and canoeing plus good lodging or cottaging and some angling potential.

**LAKE TEMAGAMI AREA** Map 4 shows the shoreland recreation inventory for Lake Temagami.

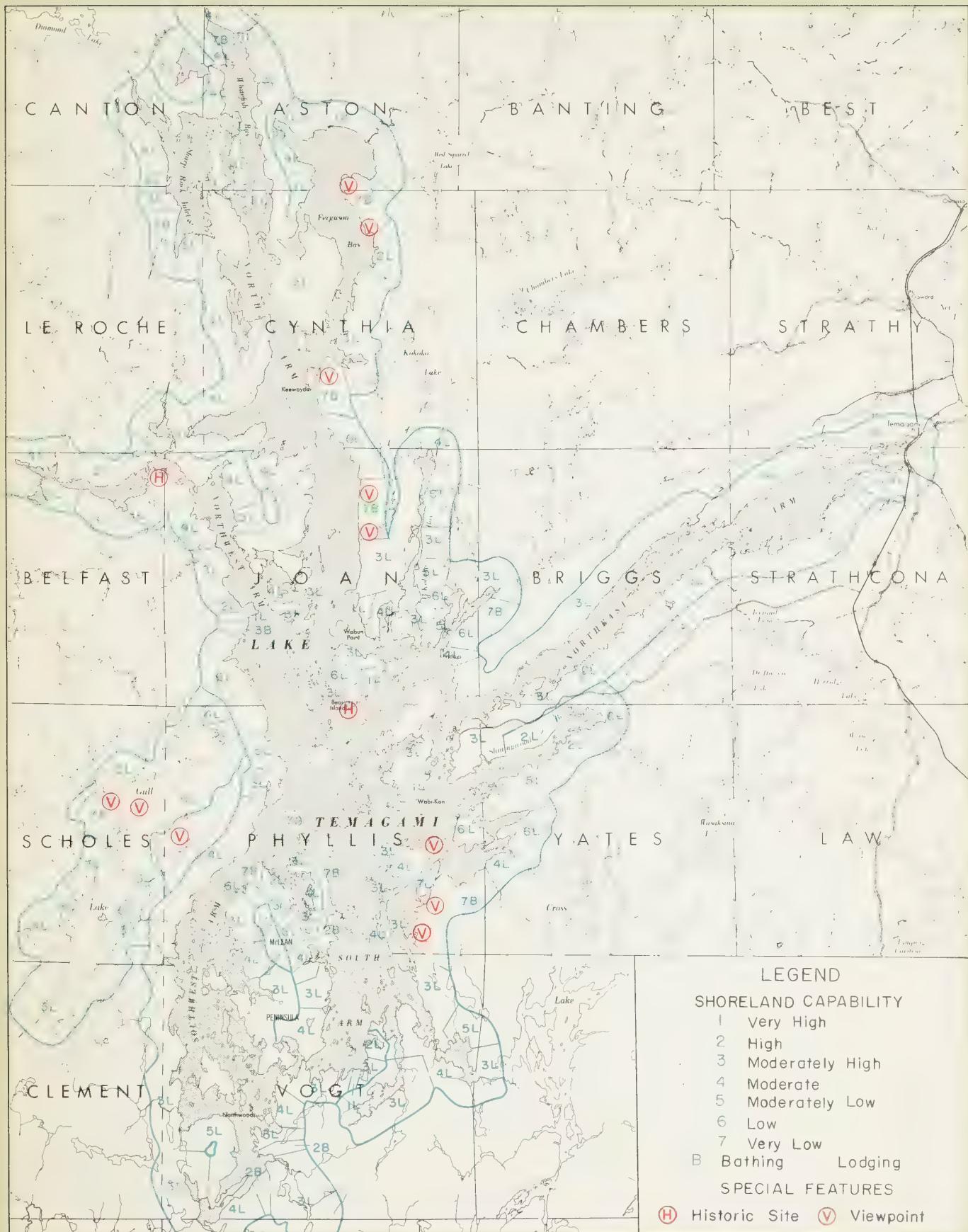
The lake is rated as Class 1 for boating and canoeing. The shores of the lake are classified for both bathing and lodging or cottage use. Excellent (Class 1) bathing shorelands exist around Sandy Inlet in Ferguson Bay. Units of high bathing potential are found on the east side of the McLean Peninsula and at a few places at the south end of the lake. Otherwise the bathing potential is not outstanding.

The lodging or cottaging potential of Lake Temagami is high, with several shore units of Class 1 and many shore units of Class 2 and 3.

The combination of excellent boating and canoeing and high class lodging sites makes Temagami a significant lake for the purpose of lodge development, youth camps or private cottages.

**A canoe party campsite**





MAP 4 SHORELAND RECREATION CAPABILITY (O.L.I.) AND SPECIAL FEATURES 11



## SUMMARY OF RESOURCE CAPABILITY OR POTENTIAL

The Temagami planning area displays a wide range of resource capabilities from very low for agriculture to high for recreation.

The forestry capability and wildlife production capability are generally classed as moderately low. Within the planning area, however, smaller areas of significantly higher potential exist, but these have not been delineated at the scale of mapping which was used. It is these portions of the area on which intensive forest management appears most justified for timber production.

The mining potential of the area is classed as high, and in fact the Temagami area along with the Cobalt area are the most significant mining areas in the North Bay District.

Although the recreation capability is classed as high there are some obstacles to development. Shallow soil is the main limitation for expanded cottage use, and the relatively unproductive nature of the lake makes it unsuitable for intensive angling. However, Temagami is an outstanding recreation area from the point of view of its boating and canoeing waters, its topography and islands, and its quiet natural beauty.

# HISTORY

The history of white settlement in the area is relatively recent. Main travel and trading routes existed 60 miles to the south, where the French and Mattawa River route was first used by Champlain in 1615, and 25 miles to the east, where the Ottawa River route was used as a passage to James Bay as early as 1815. Although it is likely that Indians were trapping furs from Lake Temagami for trade with the Hudson's Bay Company post on Hudson's Bay by the late 1600's, no white men settled in the area prior to 1850 when a Hudson's Bay Post was set up on Temagami Island. Twenty-five years later, the post was moved to Bear Island where it still exists.

The chain of events which opened up the area was set off by the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railroad through North Bay in the 1880's. This improved travel conditions up the Ottawa between Mattawa and Timiskaming and resulted in a great increase of settlers in the "Little Clay Belt" north of Lake Timiskaming. These farmers applied pressure for a better link to the south, and in 1902 work was begun on the Timiskaming and Northern Ontario Railroad linking North Bay to New Liskeard. This rail line passed through the site of the village of Temagami, and the area was truly open for development. The first tourism on Lake Temagami began even before the railroad was completed. In 1900, A.C. Cochrane established the first boys' camp in Canada on Lake Temagami. All his supplies and guests were brought in via the Matabitewan River from the Ottawa River. Completion of the railroad brought a great influx of tourists and an increase in recreation use which has continued to today.

Lumbering was also late in developing within the area. By 1898 some timber was being extracted from the Montreal watershed to the north but the Temagami area remained untouched. In 1897 a Royal Commission was appointed by the Provincial Government to report on the "restoring and preserving of white pine and other trees on lands not

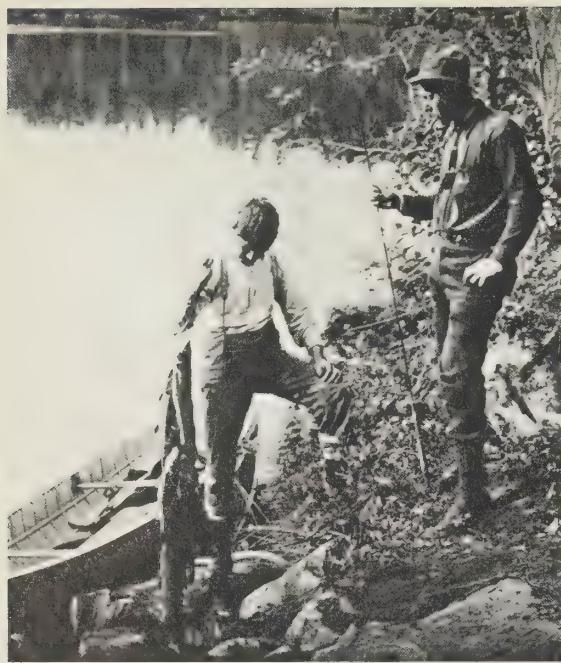
adapted for settlement". The recommendations of this Commission resulted in the passing of the Forestry Reserves Act and in 1901 the Temagami Forest Reserve was established consisting of 1,400,000 acres. In 1904 the reserve was increased greatly to cover 5,900 square miles or 3,716,000 acres. The situation surrounding establishment of the reserve has been described by Southward<sup>1</sup> and is quoted here because of the confusion which subsequently has developed over the purpose of the reserve.

"A more important step was taken recently by the setting apart of the pine-bearing region around Lake Temagami, comprising 1,400,000 acres. Unlike the previously constituted reserves, this area had never been under licence. It contains an extensive tract of white pine, the quantity of the timber now standing being variously estimated at from 3,000,000,000 to 5,000,000,000 ft. board measure. In all probability if this region had been dealt with in the ordinary way followed when pine-covered land is presumed to be available for settlement, the presence of squatters and others following on the opening up of the country would have been followed by devastating fires. The attractive character of the locality to tourists and sportsmen who resort thither in increasing numbers, rendered it all the more advisable to place it under strict regulations so as to avoid this danger."

No logging was permitted prior to 1924 except to salvage two minor burns. However, in 1924 during a salvage operation in Cassels Township, Provincial authorities recognized that most of the pine was reaching a mature or over-mature condition and the entire area was thrown open for licencing. By 1926 seven companies were operating in the Temagami area.

The inter-relationships of tourism and lumbering in the area have had a major influence on the pattern of development around Lake Temagami. As pointed out above, the potential threat of tourism and settlement led to creation of the Reserve and forbidding the sale

<sup>1</sup> Southward 1901—Temagami Forest Reserve. Annual Report of the Bureau of Forestry. 1900-1901.



HALF AN HOUR'S CATCH  
TEMAGAMI REGION, NEW ONTARIO  
GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

#### Early photo of anglers on Lake Temagami

of land. Despite this, continued pressure by tourist interests led to removal of the islands from the Reserve in 1905. This was justified on the basis that tourists surrounded by water were not a serious fire risk. Existence of the Reserve was certainly a major influence in preservation of a "sky-line" reserve on the mainland shoreline. When cutting was permitted in the 1920's the tourist group was so influential and well organized that they were able to exert the necessary pressure for the skyline reserve.

The mining history of the Lake Temagami area dates back to 1898, when iron ore was first discovered near the town of Temagami. By this time gold-bearing arsenopyrite and copper-nickel mineralization had been discovered to the north of Temagami. Reports were made in 1899 by W.G. Mills, Geologist of the Department of Mines, on the Temagami, Kokoko Lake and Iron Lake iron formations. The development of the rich Cobalt silver camp stimulated prospecting activity in the Temagami area.

Prior to 1920, the arsenic and copper-nickel deposits in the vicinity of Kamichee (Cedar) and Net Lakes had been discovered and considerable work had been done on these. With an increase in the price of gold, Strathy Township was intensely prospected with some encouraging finds made in 1934-35, but no producing mines resulted.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> W.W. Moorhouse, "The Northeastern Portion of Temagami Lake Area", Ontario Dept. of Mines, Vol. 11, Part VI, 1942.

The only property to enter production in the Temagami area in the early years was the Cuniptau, a copper-nickel prospect of the Ontario Nickel Corporation in the central part of Strathy Township. A pilot smelter was operated in 1936 for a short period of time, but the property has not been active since.

To the west and northwest of Lake Temagami, much of the favourable Archean basement in which significant mineral discoveries may be expected, is covered by the Gowganda and Lorrain formations of sedimentary rocks and the Nipissing diabase sill, and prospecting here did not turn up significant base metal occurrences until modern geophysical methods, capable of penetrating to greater depths, brought about the discovery of some base metal and iron ore occurrences in the underlying basement rocks.

Occurrences of gold and silver were turned up by prospectors in the Gowganda formation around Obabika Inlet, but these proved too small to attain importance. Copper-bearing veins were investigated in the area east of Ferguson Bay and south of Coppersand Lake in the 1950's and some ore-grade material was outlined but in insufficient tonnages to be mineable.

To the south of Lake Temagami, in Vogt and Hobbs Townships, minor base metal occurrences have been uncovered but have not proved significant.

The one base metal occurrence which to date has made a producing mine is the copper deposit of Copperfields Ltd. on Temagami Island. Intense exploration from 1952 onward proved up sufficient high grade ore to permit mining operations to commence in 1954, first by open pit methods, followed by underground development. The mine has been in continuous production since that time.

The only other mining development, and the largest one to date, has been the Sherman Mine, which commenced production in 1965, producing a million tons of pelletized ore concentrate annually. A full description of this mining operation is given later.

#### Old jack ladder between Diamond Lake and Lake Temagami





## PRESENT USE

### LAND TENURE

As a result of the policy which has prevented the sale of mainland on Lake Temagami, only five miles of the total 370 miles of shoreline are in private ownership. This privately-owned shoreline consists of the residential and commercial areas of the village of Temagami and some early mining patents. Since no permanent disposal of islands for mining purposes has been permitted, the mining properties are held as long-term leases. A fairly large part of the land — both islands and mainland — on the Northeast Arm is under this form of tenure, with surface rights generally retained by the Crown.

The entire south half of Strathy Township, centre of much of the mining activity, is held under mining patents or leases. Large areas in the townships of Chambers, Briggs, Scholes and Strathcona are also under lease.

The most common form of land disposal for cottage sites occurred as leases on islands prior to 1942, after which date most of these leases were converted to patents.

Of the 200 miles of island shoreline (132 miles on islands over 10 acres in size), 91 miles are held in summer cottage parcels and commercial camp locations.

### ACCESS ROADS

Several major all-weather road systems in addition to Highway 11, extend into the study area, providing

fairly good access to several points on the lake. Three of these are private roads of logging companies. Roads are shown on Map 5.

The north part of the area is traversed by a private road network of the Johns-Manville Company, public use being restricted at all times. An all-weather main road which is the main artery of this system gives access to Lake Temagami at the portage between Diamond Lake and Sharp Rock Inlet and also passes less than one mile from the north end of Ferguson Bay.

Private roads of Wm. Milne and Sons approach Lake Temagami from the west and reach the lakeshore at Obabika Inlet. These roads are part of a system extending eastward from Highway 805 on the west of the planning area. Public use is seldom restricted, but the long distances and poor road quality do not invite heavy public use except during the hunting season.

At the south end of Lake Temagami, access is available to Baie Jeanne by a road of J.B. Smith Limited, which extends from Highway 11 at Marten River, but the length of rather low-standard road makes its use by the public light except during the hunting season.

The Temagami Mine Road, a road open to the public, gives access to Lake Temagami north of Denedus Point and is heavily used by vacationers as well as providing access to the mine.

A network of private mining roads extends throughout the area north of the Northeast Arm, providing access to the open pits and other developments of the mining complex. Public access exists from Highway 11 as far west as the mill of the Sherman Mine.



An aerial view of the village of Temagami



Main street of Temagami Village

The business section of the village is confined almost entirely to the area between Portage Bay and the Ontario Northland Railway, the residential portion extending east of the railway to Snake Island Lake. With the development of the Sherman Mine, a new townsite was created at Goward, in order to find suitable terrain and space and to avoid pollution problems at Temagami.

## POPULATION AND TOWNSITES

In addition to the village of Temagami, several small centres of population exist in the area. These are summarized below:

LOCATION	POPULATION
Village of Temagami	900
New Temagami Townsite	200
Milne Townsite (North Shore Link Lake)	100
Gillies Townsite (Snake Island Lake)	75
2 trailer parks (Link Lake and Highway 11 north of Goward)	125
Bear Island Indian Reserve	100-150



The Milne townsite on Link Lake

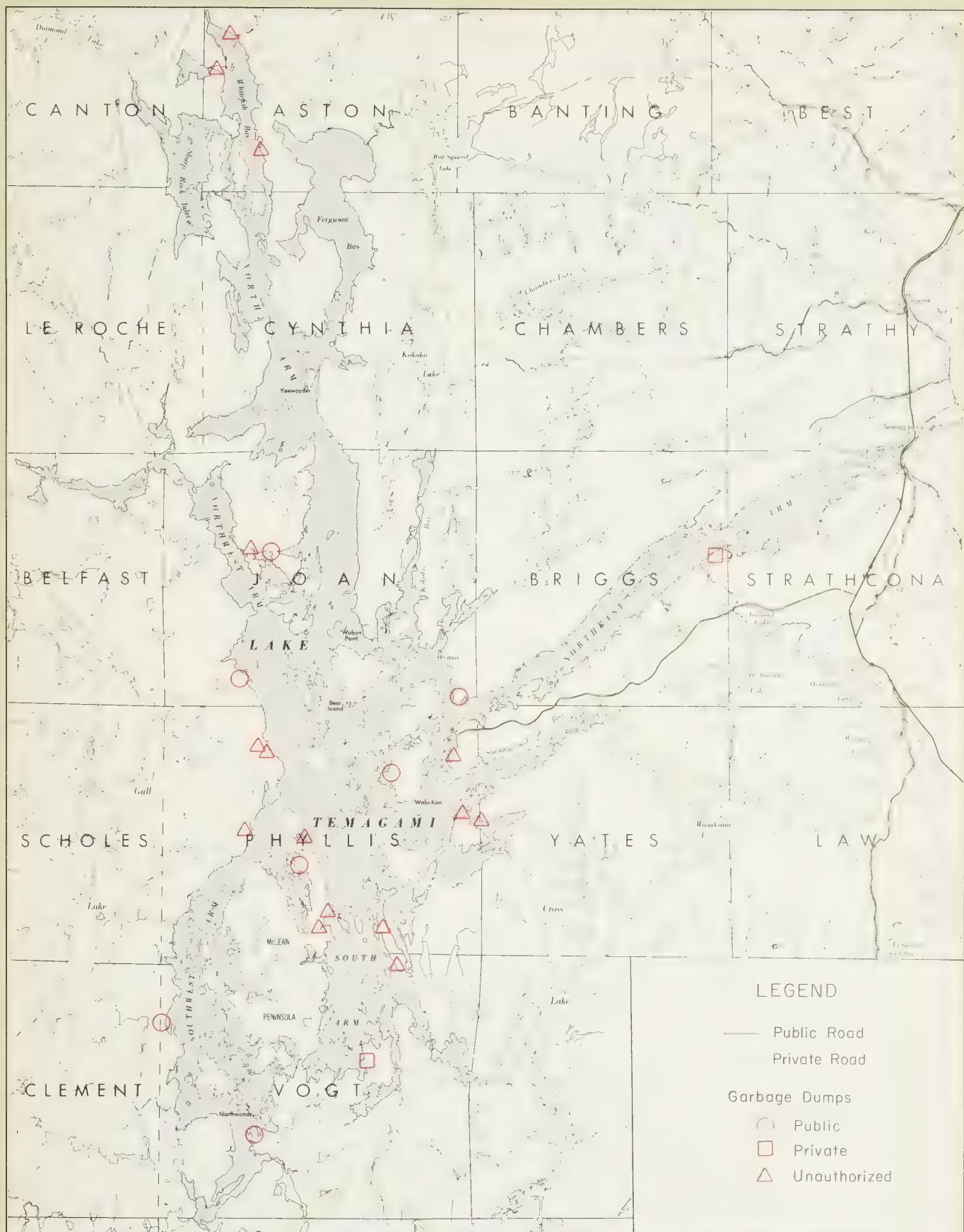
The Milne Townsite on Link Lake exists as a housing complex for this company's employees at the sawmill and in woods operations.

The Gillies Townsite on Snake Island Lake provides housing for about 75 employees of Consolidated Bathurst Ltd.

The Improvement District of Temagami was established in 1968 out of what was previously unorganized territory. Within its boundaries lie the village of Temagami, the new townsite of Goward, most of the Northeast Arm of the lake and Temagami Island. Zoning of the south shore of Inlet Bay for commercial development has been recommended by the Improvement District.

A number of permanent homes have also been built on Temagami Island for staff of the Temagami Island Mine and bunkhouses are maintained for employees, so that a small year-round centre of population exists on the island.

The Village of Temagami lies within a fairly small area at the end of Portage Bay. However, some residential sprawl has occurred southward along Highway 11 to Jessie Lake and Karol Lake.



## INDIAN RESERVE

Bear Island, although an Indian settlement since the eighteenth century, received the official status of a Reserve only in 1971.



*Indian Island—Island School*

The island, situated in the central part of Lake Temagami, has an area of 710 acres. The resident population approximates 100 people, but varies considerably with the season. Many of the older residents spend only the summer there, preferring to seek accommodation either in the village of Temagami or at North Bay for the winter months. Poor access and lack of medical facilities are the primary reasons for this. The return of secondary school students, who board out in winter at North Bay or New Liskeard, also swells the summer population. An elementary school exists on the island with an enrollment of about twenty students at present.

*Indian Island—Reserve houses*



The island is also the site of the former Hudson's Bay Company post, which was moved there from Temagami Island in the 1870's. This has recently been taken over by other private interests and operates as a store, Post Office and service centre.

The working population derives its livelihood mainly from the tourist industry: serving as guides to tourists, working in the commercial establishments during the summer months and maintaining cottages throughout the year. Their income is supplemented by trapping to some extent. A few are employed at the two local mines, and in forestry operations. However, these industries do not support significant numbers of workers from the Reserve. Many receive welfare for at least part of the year.

A plan has been proposed under which a portion of the east end of the island would be subdivided and leased for summer cottage development. At the northwest end of the island three cottages, owned by the Band, are rented to tourists during the summer months. There has been some planning to expand this activity, with more cottages proposed for the same area.



# INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYMENT

Lumbering, mining and tourism — the three major economic activities — are founded on the natural resources and assets of the Temagami area.

INDUSTRY TYPE	NUMBER OF FIRMS	EMPLOYMENT
Mining	2	495
Lumbering	4	330
Tourism	38 (seasonal) 1 (Prov. Park) 6 (year-round)	35 perm. 125 seas.
Fur Trade	23 traplines	23 seas.
Retail Services	51	200 perm. 120 seas.

NOTE: The above information from Economic Base Study, 1968 by A.J. Elie, Senior Planner, Department of Municipal Affairs, adjusted to changes in past three years.

The employment figures indicate clearly the preponderance of mining in the economy of the area. Since great mineral resources remain untapped, it is probable that the mining industry will expand. Expansion in the forest industry can be seen through the utilization of species and products which are not being harvested at present, but for which a demand is apparent and increasing. Changes in technology will undoubtedly permit utilization of most species in the near future. Tourism has a great potential for development. The retail trade must await a larger market, so that increased employment in this sector of the economy is tied to the expansion of the resource-based industries.

## MINING

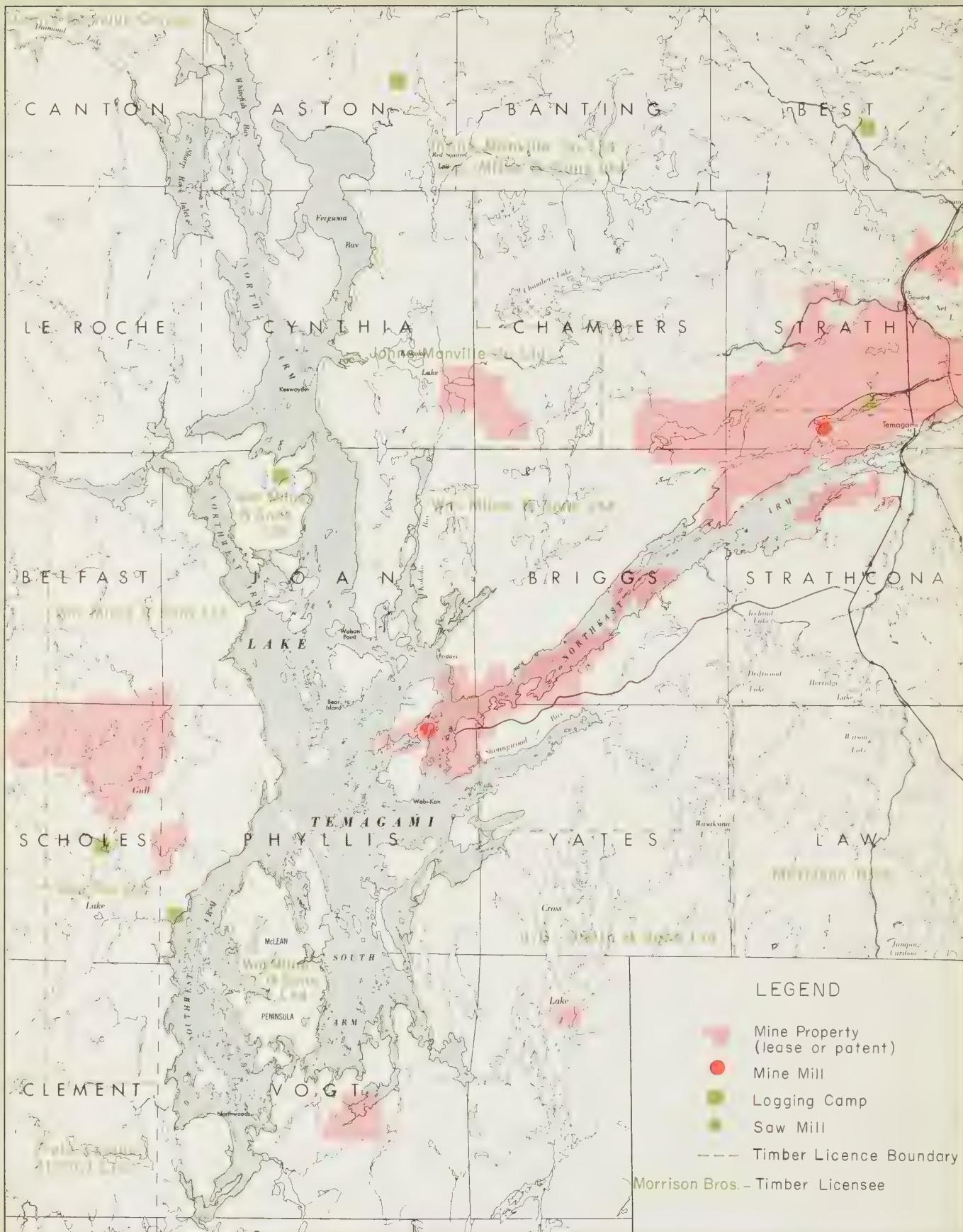
In 1970 two mines in the planning area accounted for the employment of close to five hundred people in this industry. Descriptions of these two operations follow.

**THE SHERMAN MINE** In 1965, the Sherman Mine was opened adjacent to the village of Temagami under the joint ownership of the Dominion Foundries and Steel of Hamilton and Cliffs of Canada. This development, with an investment of approximately 40 million dollars, produces one million tons of pelletized

ore concentrate annually (grading 65% iron) from 3½ to 4 million tons of ore. Pellets are shipped by rail in unitized trains to the Dominion Steel foundry at Hamilton.

Ore reserves at the present site are estimated to be adequate for 30 years of operation. Four separate open pits have been planned, and three of these — the North, south and West pits are operating at present. The East pit, which is the closest to the town of Temagami, is not expected to supply any ore for at least five to six years. Land acquisition is being undertaken within the town of Temagami by the Sherman Mine, adjacent to the south boundary of the proposed East pit. It is probable that operations in this pit will extend to Highway 11 in the future, if the problems of rerouting traffic and permitting operations on the 400 foot reserve of the highway can be solved.

As all of the pits are located inland from Lake Temagami, their operation is not expected to damage the scenic beauty of Lake Temagami. The nearest point of mining to the lakeshore is in the East pit where operations will be approximately 1,000-1,200 feet from the shore of Lake Temagami. Some inconvenience due to noise is expected within the village of Temagami when this pit is in operation.





Water quality is constantly monitored at several points between the tailing basin and the outflow from it to Lake Temagami, to check for pollution. Several weirs have been constructed along this water course, and at present no problems with water quality in Lake Temagami result from the mine's operation.

The mine employs 325 men, of whom 115 are residents of Temagami and the townsite of Goward, with an additional 23 at two trailer camp sites. The remainder commute from North Bay (21), Latchford (24) and the Tri-town area (142). It is expected that an additional 40 men will be employed by mid-summer of 1971.

#### The Sherman Mine



#### Temagami Island Mine

**TEMAGAMI ISLAND MINE**<sup>1</sup> The Temagami Island Mine, a relatively small base metal producer, owned by Copperfields Ltd., is situated on the narrows of Temagami Island.

The ore occurs as high-grade lenses of chalcopyrite, which are limited in extent. There are much larger reserves of marginal-grade ore surrounding the lenses but it is doubtful if these can be extracted economically.

As the mine has never been able to predict operations more than two years ahead, its future is obscure.

Some exploration of properties on the mainland is continuing, notably in the area east of Ferguson Island, and on Denedus Point. However, results have not indicated any mineable deposits to date.

The mine employs approximately 130 men, of whom a large percentage are commuters from the towns of Field, Latchford, Cobalt and the city of North Bay.

Rate of milling varies from 150 to 250 tons per day, with grade varying and running up to 8% copper at present. The ore is processed to a concentrate on the island, where a plant exists for this purpose, and a tailing pond for waste disposal.

<sup>1</sup> In 1972, since the assembly of this report, the Temagami Island Mine closed.

## TOURISM

The tourist vacationers who visit Lake Temagami belong to four distinct groups:

- the private cottage owners, together with their friends, visitors and guests who spend holidays and weekends.
- the casual vacationers who rely for accommodation on Finlayson Park and the 38 seasonal commercial camps
- the more than 1,000 boys and girls and staff members of the 9 children's camps
- the short trippers or overnight visitors (salesmen, ice fishermen, carnival guests and business executives) who patronize the year-round tourist outfits.

Also, a number of casual visitors provide their own services and use the designated camp grounds or sites on the shoreline of the lake.

It is apparent that the three main forces responsible for drawing tourists or vacationers to the Lake Temagami area are: the isolation and scenic characteristics of the lake, the fishing, and the human element which has devised artificial means to attract crowds.

Using statistics compiled by the Department of Municipal Affairs<sup>1</sup> in 1968, the vacation days spent on Lake Temagami each year by the various classes of users are tabulated below:

Owners, families, guests of private cottages	145,250 vacation days
Guests at commercial facilities	30,000 vacation days
Guests and staff at children's camps	30,900 vacation days

In addition to the above, it has been calculated that approximately 33,500 guest days are spent by visitors who stay in the year-round facilities of the local hotels and motels. Finlayson Park has approximately 9,000 visitors annually.

Some adjustment to the 1968 figures may be required, but they are felt to be a fair indication of the level of tourism in the area. The annual vacation days on Lake Temagami are estimated to be about 250,000.

<sup>1</sup> Albert J. Elie—Economic Base Study—The Improvement District of Temagami—unpublished report, 1968.

## TIMBER INDUSTRY

The creation of the Temagami Forest Reserve in 1901 and its enlargement in 1904 to 5,900 square miles effectively prevented clearing of land for settlement in this area. As the maturity of the timber was realized, the area was opened for licences in 1924, and by 1926 seven companies were cutting the mature red and white pine. A number of Licencees have come and gone since.

Six Licencees now hold rights to timber on portions of the planning area none relying entirely on the planning area for their supply of wood. The tenure of these Licencees is shown on Map 6, and a description of their operations follows.



The jack ladder between Lake Temagami and Turtle Lake

**Wm. MILNE & SONS LTD.** This company is the main operator on Lake Temagami and the only one to use the waters of the lake for towing wood. The mill is located on Link Lake, a short distance northwest of the village of Temagami, and is presently producing 14 million board feet of lumber per year. The company holds the rights to most of the red and white pine on the north and west sides of Lake Temagami, a portion of their licenced area overlapping an area on which the rights to other species are held by Johns-Manville Co. Ltd.

Wm. Milne and Sons Ltd. has operated on the lake for several decades, using water transport for wood movement. The wood is towed from several landings to a point opposite Turtle Lake north of Northeast Arm, where the wood is moved by a jack ladder to Turtle Lake and then towed again over Turtle Lake and moved through a channel to the mill at Link Lake.



#### Log booms are a familiar sight on Lake Temagami

The company maintains a village-style housing complex on Link Lake, renting residences to their employees.

The timber supply of this company from its present licenced areas seems adequate to sustain operations at the present rate into the foreseeable future. Overmature pine now forms the bulk of mill feed, but younger mature timber is beginning to form a larger part of the supply.

It has been estimated that 300 million board feet of pine timber exists on the skyline reserve of Lake Temagami, 200 million board feet of it in operable areas. If cutting of this reserve were permitted, it could form a significant portion of future mill requirements, being equal to the mill's used volume for 14 years.

**JOHNS-MANVILLE CO. LTD.** The company holds large areas of timber under long-term licence to the north and northwest of Lake Temagami, parts of the licenced areas overlapping Wm. Milne and Sons' licences for different species. The company supplies sawlogs of species other than red and white pine to the Princess Pine Mill located a short distance north of Goward on Highway 11. The licence was originally established to supply wood for the mill of Johns-Manville at North Bay. However, due to prohibitive distances, little wood finds its way there.

The company owns an extensive road network throughout the area north of Lake Temagami, the main road crossing the portage between Diamond Lake and Sharp Rock Inlet of Lake Temagami.

The waters of Lake Temagami are not used for any of the company's operations.

**J.B. SMITH AND SONS LTD.** This company holds under licence a portion of the mainland on the south

side of Lake Temagami. The mill is located on Frawley Lake at Marten River, south of the planning area. The mill saws approximately 2 million board feet per year of pine and hardwood lumber. Present operations are conducted east of Cross Lake, in an area which is under licence for a ten-year term.

**FIELD LUMBER (1956) LTD.** This company holds a licenced area southwest of Lake Temagami, a small section of the shoreline north of Baie Jeanne being within this Licence. The mill is located at Field, Ontario, and is capable of sawing approximately 7 million board feet per year. Current operations are about 5 million board feet per year. The wood supply comes from several sources, most of them outside the planning area.

**MORRISON BROS. LTD.** Law and Olive Townships are under licence to this company, whose mill is located at Marian Lake on Highway 11. The mill produces approximately 2 to 3 million board feet per year, mostly pine from these townships, and from east of the planning area.

#### Logging in the Temagami area



## COTTAGES



Experimental cutting on the shore of Shiningwood Bay as seen from the air

**EXPERIMENTAL SHORELINE CUTTING ON LAKE TEMAGAMI** The beauty of Lake Temagami has been protected for years by a skyline reserve of trees along its entire shoreline. "Skyline Reserve" is described as the last strip of trees visible from any point on the lake. All cutting done up until 1969 has been behind the skyline reserve except on rare occasions or for special purposes. Approximately 300 million board feet of timber is tied up in it.

From a forestry point of view, there are two problems in this skyline reserve: trees are dying of old age, and there is little reproduction. Much of the white and red pine is now about 250 years old and about 2 per cent per year dies solely from old age. These dying trees leave patches too small to regenerate naturally, as there is no light and too much root competition. Also, trees of this age produce very little seed.

Through experience with strip cutting on Joan Peninsula, it was found that suitable natural regeneration can be obtained if openings are created. Experimental cuts have also been made in the skyline reserve to test the effect of such cuts on the aesthetic value of the shoreline and to obtain public reaction.

Experimental cutting on the shore of Shiningwood Bay as seen from the lake



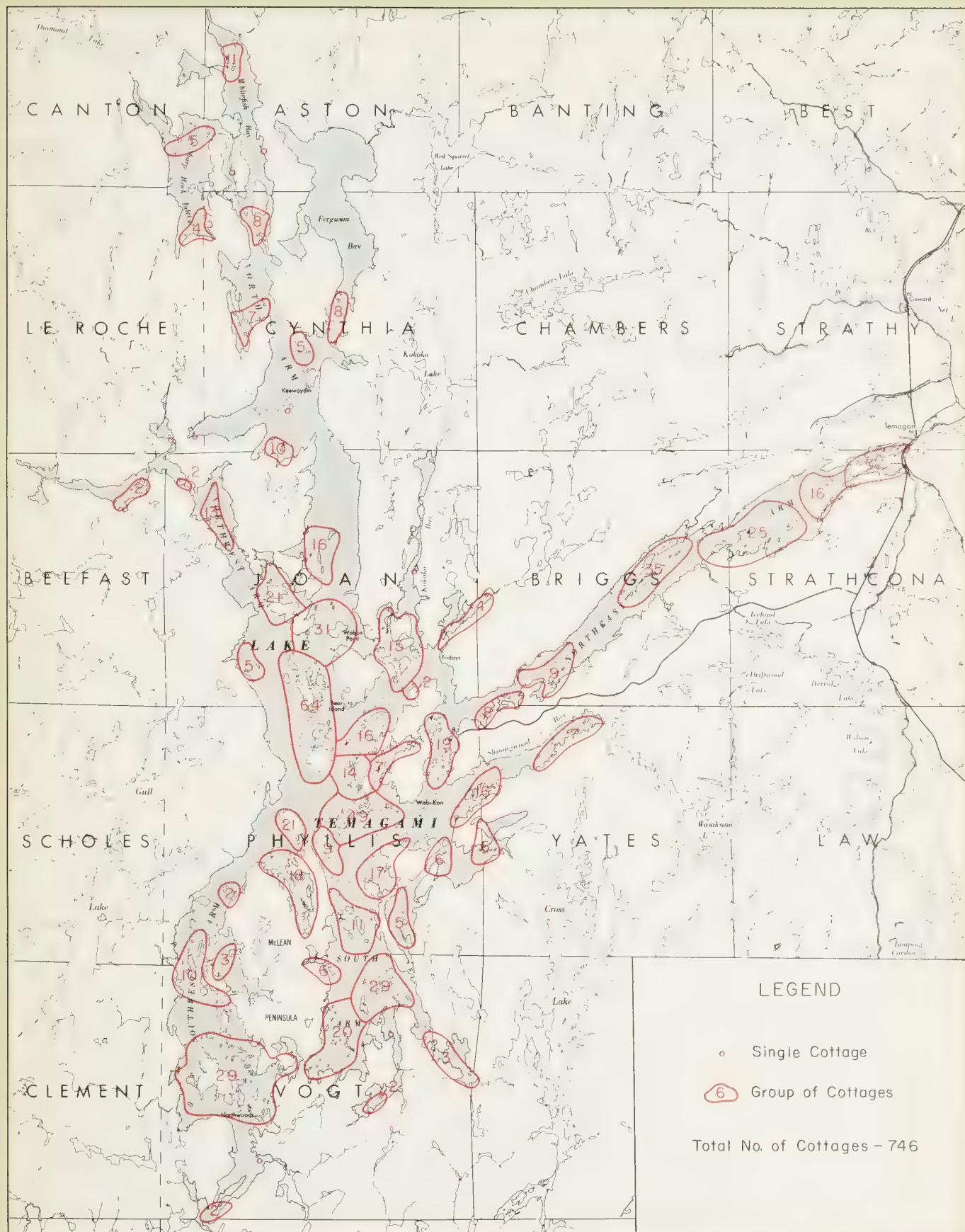
On the 1259 numbered islands in the lake, 662 parcels are held as cottage or commercial camp sites, these parcels consisting of either entire islands or portions. Twenty-one of these are occupied by commercial tourist camps and youth camps. 746 private cottages have been counted on the cottage sites, some sites having more than one.

In past years there was a policy of land disposal by lease, and a few of these properties are still held in that fashion. Most, however, have been acquired as patents upon expiry of the leases.

A survey of cottage owners revealed that 59.7% of the owners were Canadians, and 40.3% were Americans. Three owners were of other nationality. In recent years, a trend to change in cottage ownership from Americans to Canadians has become noticeable.

### ORIGIN OF COTTAGE OWNERS

	AREA	NUMBER	PER CENT
CANADA	Local (within 100 miles)	65	
	Toronto	165	
	Ontario (other)	158	
	Quebec	5	
	Manitoba	2	
	Alberta	1	
	British Columbia	1	
	TOTAL	397	59.7%
U.S.A.	Ohio	88	
	Pennsylvania	45	
	New York	39	
	Michigan	21	
	Massachusetts	14	
	Florida	10	
	Maryland	10	
	Virginia	8	
	California	5	
	Connecticut	5	
	Other states	20	
	TOTAL	265	40.3%
OTHER COUNTRIES		3	



## COMMERCIAL LODGES AND YOUTH CAMPS

A total of twelve commercial lodges and nine youth camps exist on the lake, exclusive of the two hotels and five lodges located in the village of Temagami. Many of the commercial camps appear to have difficulty staying in business and their ownership changes frequently. A few camps on the lake have attempted to stay open in winter, but only two or three near the end of the mine road have operated for several successive winters.

The camps indicate that their guests use many of the small lakes adjacent to Lake Temagami extensively for daily fishing trips.

The largest concentration of commercial camps is in the central part of the lake surrounding Temagami and Bear Islands.

The nine youth camps on the lake accommodate several thousand teen-aged boys and girls each summer during July and August. As many of these camps specialize in canoe trips, it is obvious that the quality of the canoe waters of Lake Temagami and the surrounding area is a valuable asset.

The location of the commercial camps and youth camps is shown on Map 8.



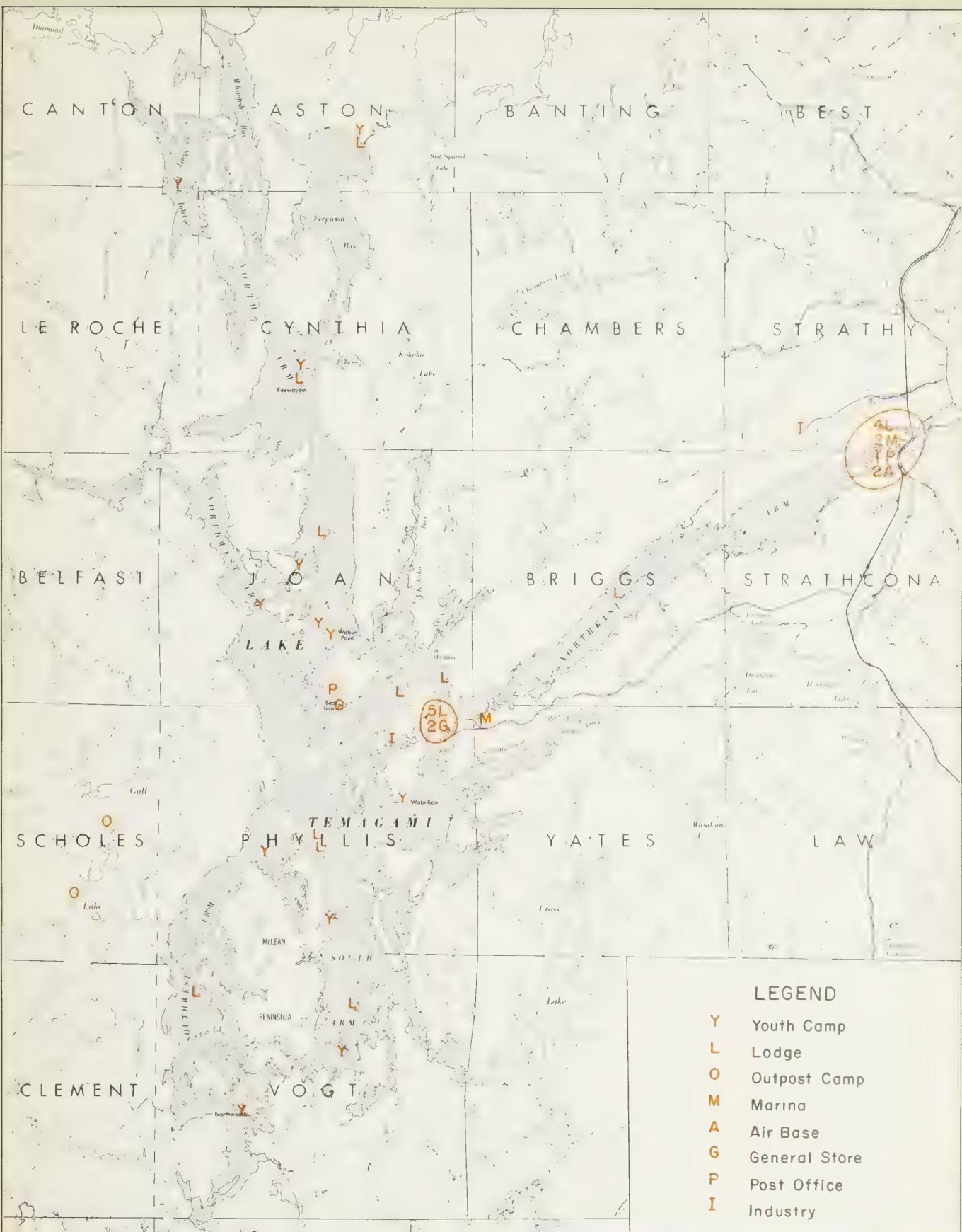
Mittona Lodge



Log Lodge of Camp Wherryfield



Camp Wherryfield





### Bathing area at Finlayson Park

## PARKS AND ACCESS POINTS

Finlayson Point Park is situated on Lake Temagami on Portage Bay, a short distance to the south of the village of Temagami.

Table 1 provides statistics for users of this park for the past six years. There is a noticeable trend toward increased use of the park by Canadians. Use by American visitors has decreased by an average of 2 per cent per year, dropping from 30 per cent to 20 per cent between 1965 and 1970.

The park provides 135 developed camp sites and occupancy has averaged 58 per cent during July and August 1970. The average length of stay per guest has been 2.4 days.

Finlayson Point Park serves as an access point to Lake Temagami and guests are generally of two types: those who camp in the Park and use the lake for recreational activities, and those who camp overnight while travelling and are not mainly attracted by the lake.

The four main access points which are used by the public on Lake Temagami are as follows:

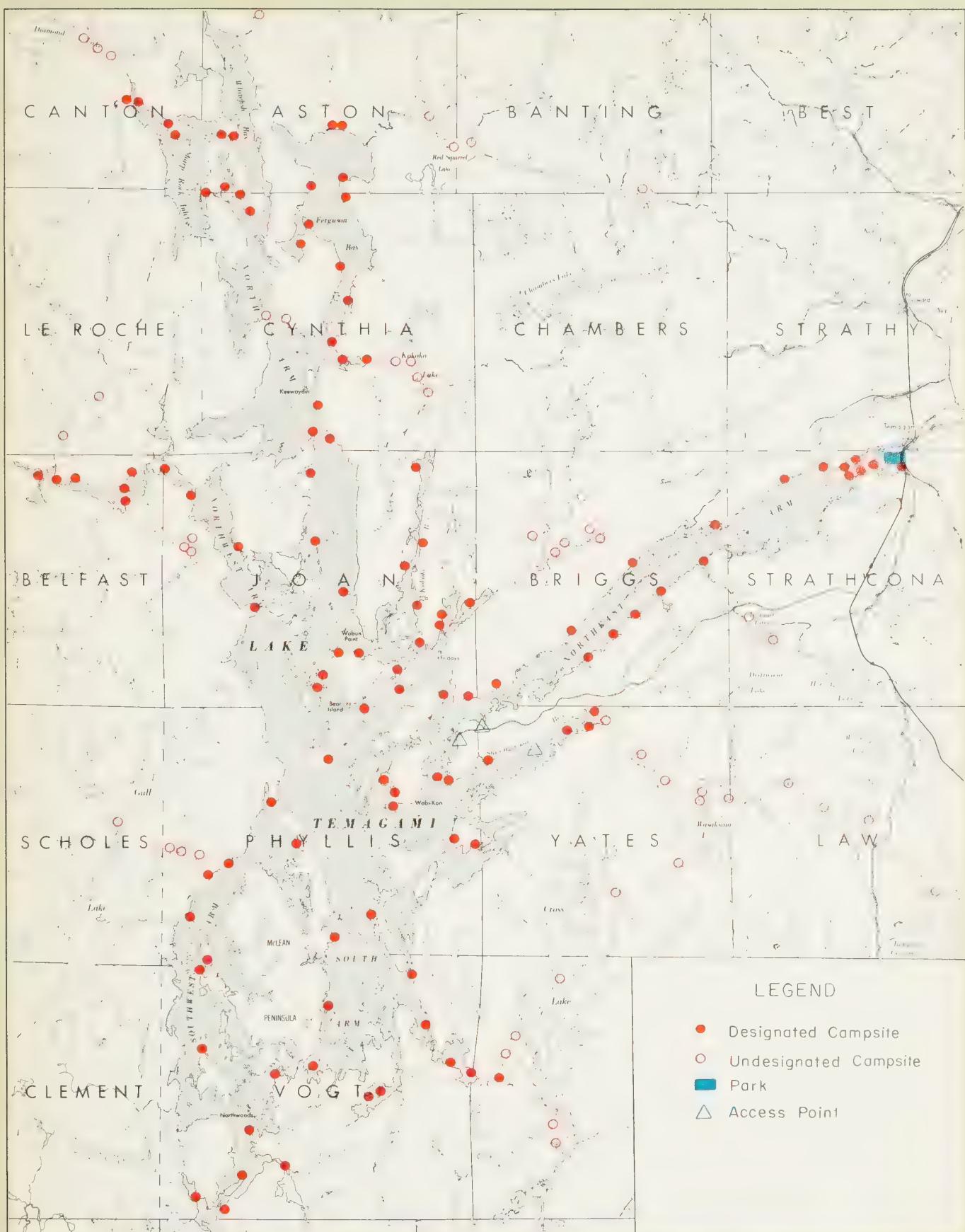
1. The Temagami Mine Road, which ends on the mainland opposite Temagami Island and has limited parking facilities.
2. The village of Temagami
3. Finlayson Park
4. An access point on the south shore of the Northeast Arm, at the end of a short road from Highway 11.

TABLE 1

## ORIGIN OF CAMPERS (FINLAYSON POINT 1970)

CANADA	Ontario	6,932				
	Quebec	278				
	New Brunswick	10				
	Nova Scotia	6				
	Prince Edward Island	0				
	Newfoundland	0				
	Manitoba	37				
	Saskatchewan	27				
	Alberta	19				
	British Columbia	45				
	Yukon	5				
UNITED STATES	Arizona	2				
	California	22				
	Connecticut	32				
	Colorado	15				
	Delaware	11				
	District of Columbia	6				
	Florida	11				
	Georgia	8				
	Illinois	40				
	Indiana	15				
	Iowa	4				
	Kentucky	15				
	Maine	16				
	Maryland	38				
	Massachusetts	27				
	Michigan	273				
	Minnesota	8				
	Missouri	8				
	New Hampshire	8				
	New Jersey	41				
	New York	279				
	North Carolina	5				
	Ohio	470				
	Pennsylvania	361				
	South Carolina	6				
	Tennessee	12				
	Texas	2				
	Vermont	8				
	Virginia	46				
	Washington	6				
	West Virginia	33				
	Wisconsin	8				
OTHER COUNTRIES	Wales	2				
	Total	9,197				
ONTARIO		%	OTHER PROV.	%	U.S.	%
1970	6,932	75.5	422	4.5	1,843	20
1969	Total visitors— 8,520 vehicles —19,634 people					
1968	No figures available.					
1967	5,929	67.3	622	7.0	2,242	25.7
1966	6,693	69.9	343	3.6	2,539	26.5
1965	5,538	66.9	235	3.0	2,504	30.1

These access points are shown on Map 9.





Lake Temagami is a boater's paradise

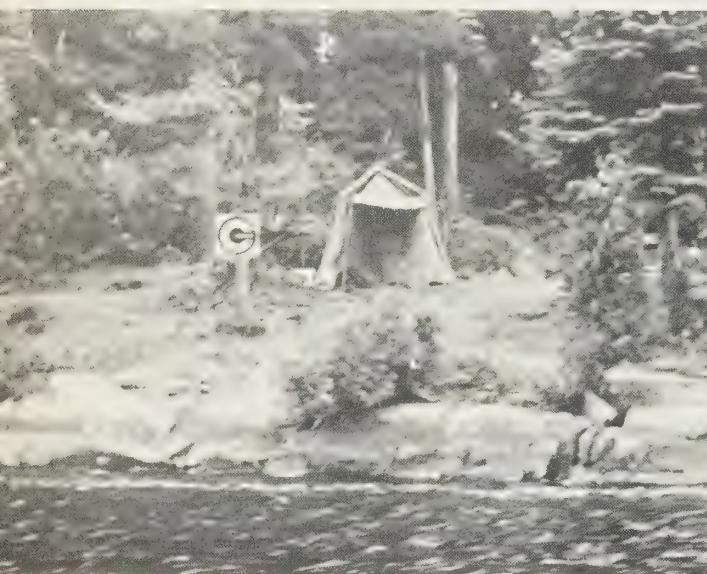
## BOAT ROUTES, CANOE ROUTES AND CAMP SITES

Main boat channels throughout the lake have been marked out by buoys and lights to facilitate navigation. Lake Temagami is the starting point for many canoe routes which extend into the surrounding area, some to great distances. The youth camps which specialize in canoeing have routes extending to Georgian Bay to the south, James Bay to the north and eastward into Quebec, as well as numerous shorter routes within the District. The Ministry of Natural Resources publicizes six favourite canoe routes which use Temagami as a starting point and part of the course, and lead into adjacent areas.

On the lake there are 113 officially designated maintained campsites and an uncounted number of additional campsites which are not maintained but are frequently used.

The official campsites are shown on Map 9.

One of the many designated camp sites



## FISHING, HUNTING AND TRAPPING

**FISHING** According to the method of Ryder<sup>1</sup> based on mean depth and total dissolved solid content of a lake, the estimated potential productivity of Lake Temagami is approximately 1.5 lbs. of fish (all species) per acre. This is based on a mean depth of 60 feet. Production of lake trout is likely below one-half pound per acre.

The current level of harvest of lake trout (based on 1968 figures) was estimated to be approximately one pound per acre and the total harvest of game fish slightly over one and one half pounds per acre.

1971 data indicated a drastic decline in the catch to one quarter pound of lake trout, and a total harvest of one half pound per acre.

**SUMMER FISHING** Studies by the Fish & Wildlife Division of the Ministry have produced remarkably consistent data for three successive years.

TABLE 2  
ANGLERS' STATUS  
SUMMER FISHING CREEL CENSUS, AVERAGE 1967-69

	RESIDENTS	NON-RESIDENTS	TOTAL
Tourist Guests	29.7%	24.9%	54.6%
Cottage Owners	16.3%	8.1%	24.4%
Campers	14.4%	3.8%	18.2%
Day Trippers	2.8%	0.0%	2.8%
TOTAL	63.2%	36.8%	100.0%

Resident anglers outnumbered non-residents by a ratio of two to one. As the lake is not very accessible to day trippers, only 2.8 per cent of the anglers are in this category. The average number of anglers per day on the lake during 16-day studies in mid summer of 1967 and 1968 was 63. Table 2 gives the data as to the type of anglers who use Lake Temagami, the data being an average of three years, 1967 to 1969.

For the purpose of creel census and data collection, the lake has been divided into three parts as indicated on Figure 1.

<sup>1</sup> Ryder, R.A. 1965—"A Method for Estimating the Potential Fish Production of North Temperate Lakes". Trans. Amer. Fish. Soc. Vol. 94(3) July.

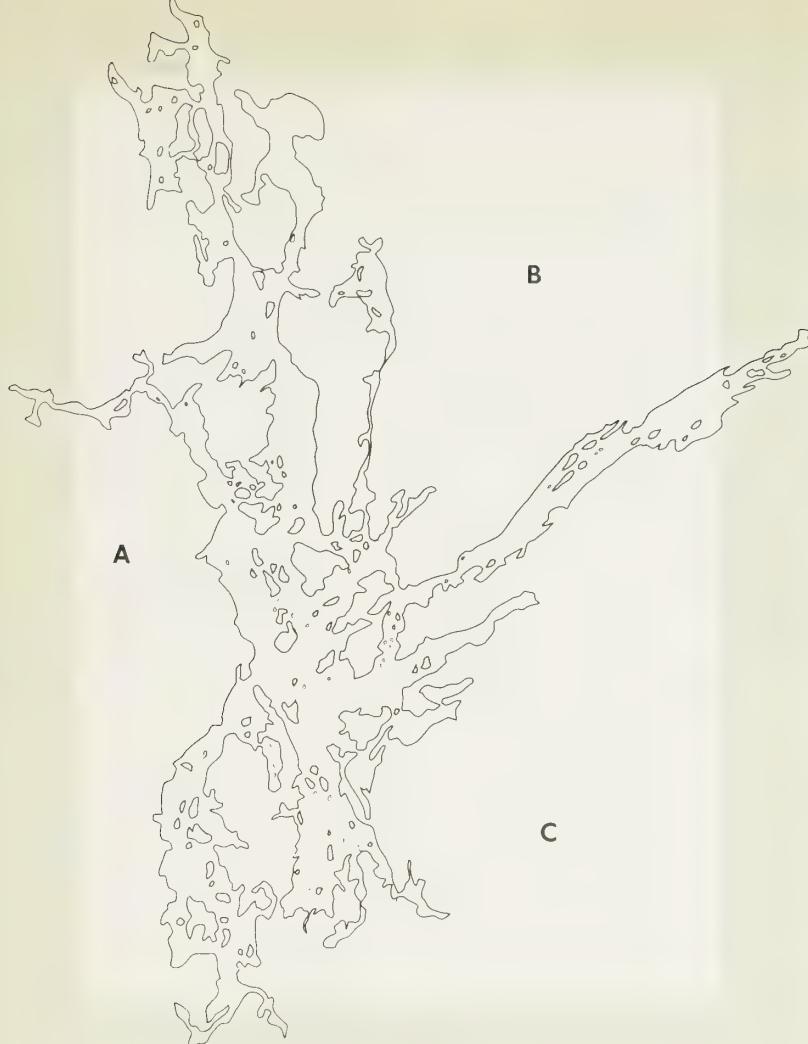


FIGURE 1 LAKE TEMAGAMI CREEL CENSUS AREAS

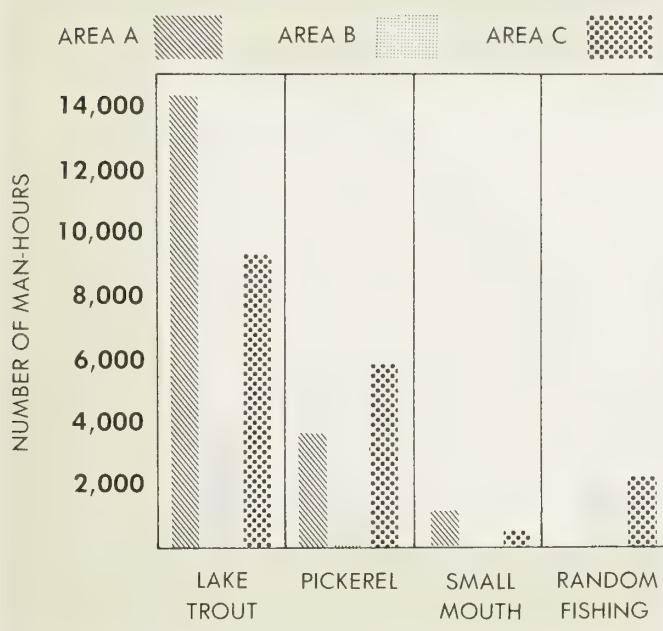


FIGURE 2 FOR AREAS A, B AND C (SUMMER) FISHING PRESSURE (MAN-HOURS)



Temagami is noted for lake trout



The highest fishing pressure for lake trout is expended on Area A; for pickerel, on Area C; the least pressure, in terms of man hours, being on Area B. Figure 2 indicates the man hours of fishing pressure during summer 1968, which appears to be average for the three years 1967 to 1969.

Although fishing pressure is much less on Area B, in terms of man hours, the area is fished heavily in terms of numbers of anglers, due to the ready access from Temagami, Finlayson Point Park and the mine road. Most of the anglers using this area are day trippers, while the more ardent fishermen and guests of tourist camps concentrate on the main body of the lake.

The total man hours of fishing pressure (1968) was estimated to be 48,000 in the summer and 24,400 in the winter.

**WINTER FISHING** As a result of 1969 surveys, the following status classification of ice fishermen was drawn up:

STATUS	% OF TOTAL
Resident—Tourist guest	65
Resident—Day tripper	22
Resident—Cottage owner	4
Resident—Camper (overnight in huts)	8
Non-resident—Tourist guest	1
	100

The tourist guests are catered to by six tourist resorts, four on the lake, one in Temagami, and one fly-in service. The day trippers are mostly local residents from Temagami, the New Liskeard and North Bay areas.

Of a total of 93 ice-fishing huts on the lake about half were owned by tourist operators.



Ice fishing tends to be concentrated in three main areas, primarily because of access and commercial camp locations. These are on the Northeast Arm, an area northwest of Bear Island, and an area surrounding Temagami Island which is accessible in winter by the mine road and serviced by tourist camps open during the winter.

**HUNTING** Moose is the most important species of game hunted, and the only one for which fairly detailed population studies and hunter success records are available. The area can be regarded as fair for ruffed grouse production and average for bear. Waterfowl are not important in this area, except for isolated, relatively small marshes adjoining Lake Temagami. Deer are rare.

**MOOSE** Some of the townships of the planning area have moose density figures among the highest for the North Bay District. Moose densities range from 0.2 to 0.8 moose per square mile, with the average calculated to be 0.5 moose per square mile.

An estimate of population for the area, after eliminating the townships of Joan, Cynthia and Phyllis, which are largely water and immediate shoreline areas, is approximately 275 moose on an area of 550 square miles. This should support a harvest of 50 to 70 moose per year, depending on the quality of range and the mortality for any particular year.

The average known moose kill in the area for the past three years has been 31, the 1970 count being 37. A total of 1200 to 1400 hunter days are expended annually to harvest the moose kill with a hunter success of about 18 percent. 80 per cent of the hunters of the area are residents.

Figure 3 indicates the average known moose kill for the District by townships for the past three years.

**TRAPPING** Trapping of fur bearing animals is the only commercial harvesting of fish or game permitted within the area. Twenty-three registered trap-lines cover the planning area of Lake Temagami although boundaries extend into adjacent areas. These trap-lines have yielded an annual average total production of \$9,083.75 worth of fur during the past five years, or an average net income close to \$400 for each of 23 trappers. Of the 23 trap-lines, 14 are held by treaty Indians.

The major fur species in the area is beaver, with an annual average harvest of 444 animals in the past five years. This is a harvest of approximately 0.5 beaver per square mile.

The allowable harvest from 554 colonies on an area of 928.7 square miles based on 1.5 beaver per colony is estimated at 831 beaver. On the average, 53 per cent of the allowable harvest has been taken during the past five years, the 1969-70 harvest of 783 being the only year to approach allowable limits.



**FIGURE 3 KNOWN MOOSE KILL**

AVERAGE BY TOWNSHIP FOR YEARS 1968, 1969, 1970

## GARBAGE DISPOSAL

Map 5 shows the known garbage dumps on the shore of Lake Temagami. Three categories of dumps are shown on this map.

Public garbage dumps are located and maintained by the Ministry of Natural Resources. Private dumps are those that are under land use permits to individuals—mostly lodge owners. Unauthorized dumps are unofficial areas used for waste disposal.

Garbage disposal problems are due to the existence of unauthorized dumps and misuse of public dumps. Dumping of garbage is authorized at specified sites which are some distance from the shore; however, many people dispose of garbage along the trails or right at the shore. In addition, each public campsite has a potential garbage problem, as campers frequently leave a mess of garbage rather than take it to an official dump.

The town of Temagami uses a municipal garbage dump north of the town.

Dock at a public garbage dump



Water sampling program in summer 1971

to Portage Bay is to make parts of the bay unfit for swimming purposes. Several test samples of water revealed a bacteria count of more than 2400 coliforms per 100 ml. (2400 is considered the upper limit for safe swimming).

Generally the water quality of the Northeast Arm is satisfactory with the exception of Portage Bay.

Water tests taken at Finlayson Provincial Park bathing areas during the summer of 1970 indicated that the waters were satisfactory for bathing.

During the summer of 1971, the Ministry of Natural Resources and the Temiskaming Health Unit jointly conducted a program of water sampling. Students employed on the study located a hundred sampling points on Lake Temagami, from which samples were taken every Monday from June to September. Analysis for coliform content was done by the Department of Health laboratory at North Bay.

The study showed that water quality in the lake is generally unaffected by present use with two exceptions. These two major pollution sources were the village of Temagami and a commercial resort on the lake.

At the resort, holding tanks for sewage have been installed as a temporary measure and plans have been made for a permanent solution of the problem. Installation of planned sewage treatment facilities at the village of Temagami should remove the main pollution there.

It should be stressed that the foregoing discussion on water quality is related to coliform count only. Water pollution by other substances such as phosphates was not considered. This subject should receive more attention in the future.

## WATER QUALITY

In 1967 the Ontario Water Resources Commission made a survey of water pollution in the community of Temagami. A summary of this report is given here.

There is no municipal sanitary sewage works system in Temagami. Septic-tanks and tile bed systems are normal treatment for sewage. Some pit privies are also used. Storm sewers and drainage ditches are directed to Portage Bay in the Northeast Arm of Lake Temagami. The effect of introducing polluting wastes

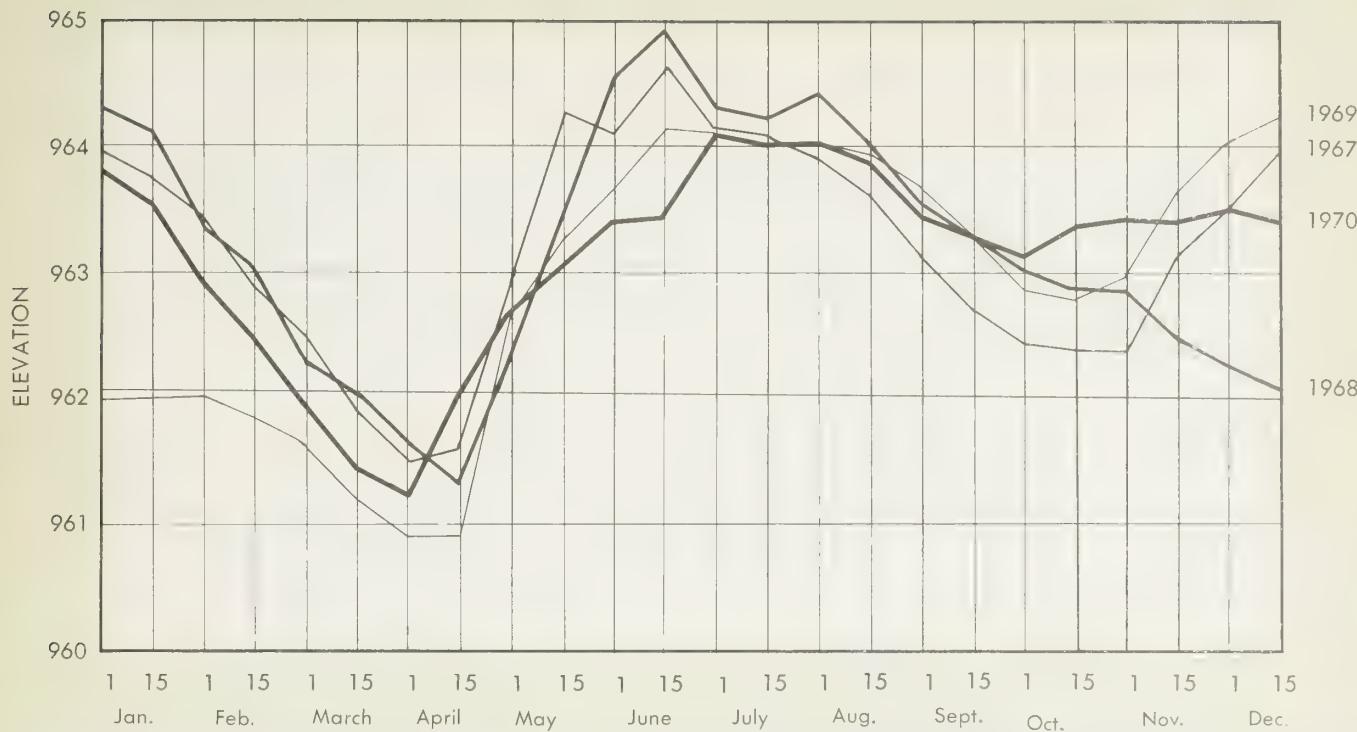


FIGURE 4 WATER LEVELS—LAKE TEMAGAMI

## WATER LEVELS

The water level of Lake Temagami fluctuates a maximum of four feet during the entire year, the lowest level being reached generally during the first week in April. Peak water levels are reached near the end of June in normal years. During the four month period, June 1st to October 1st, water level fluctuations are less than two feet, making the lake ideally suited to cottages or other recreational developments.

Water level is controlled by a dam at the outlet of Cross Lake. The channel from Lake Temagami to Cross Lake is navigable by boat throughout the boating season, but somewhat shallow during periods of low water.

Figure 4 illustrates the annual water fluctuation cycles from 1967 to 1970.

Flooded shoreline that resulted from construction of the dam at Cross Lake



## SUMMARY OF PRESENT DEGREE OF DEVELOPMENT

No satisfactory method is known for expressing the degree to which an area, like the Temagami area, is used. However, the distribution and density of such development as roads and cottages can be analysed. Since most uses (excepting canoe tripping) depend on some kind of development, it is suggested that the degree to which an area is developed is a relative expression of its degree of use.

The present degree of development of the Temagami study unit was analysed by applying a square mile grid over a map of the area. Then the development units in each square mile were itemized and totalled and the degree of development calculated. Criteria for doing this work are presented in Table 3.

Map 10 shows the degree of development for each square mile of the study area. Concentrations of dense developments are evident in and around Temagami village, Goward, and also in the central part of Lake Temagami.

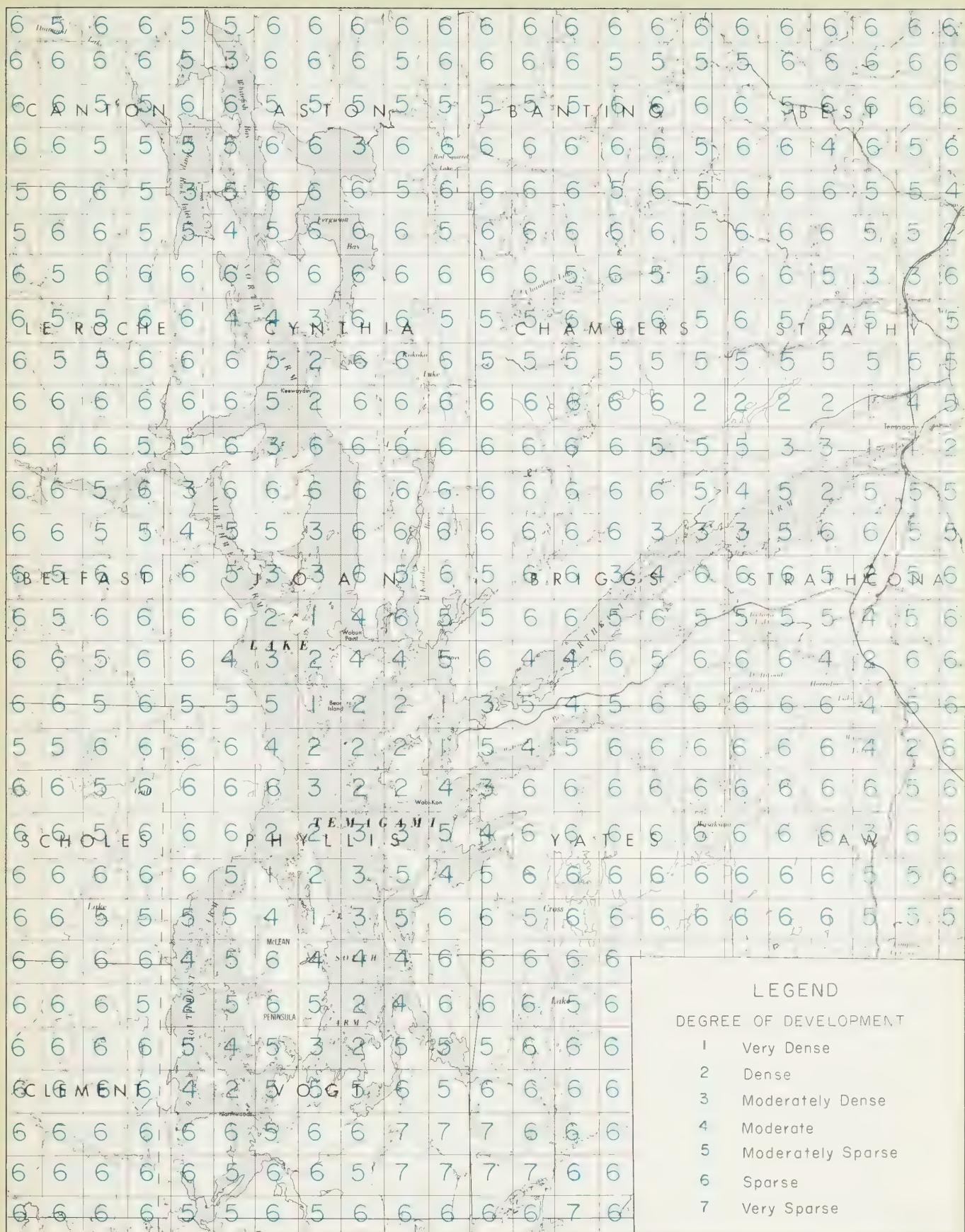
The overall development of the study unit is at the level of Class 4. There is an average of 4.9 development units per square mile which makes the area moderately developed at present.

**TABLE 3****DEVELOPMENT UNIT CRITERIA**

KIND OF DEVELOPMENT	DEVELOPMENT UNIT SCORE
Buildings	All buildings with between 100 sq. ft. and 5,000 sq. ft. of floor space
	Buildings greater than 5,000 sq. ft. of floor space score at 1 per 5,000 sq. ft.
	1
Roads	Paved highways Gravel all-weather roads Seasonal roads
	per mile 3 per mile 2 per mile 1
Railroads	(Single track)
	per mile 2
Major Hydro Lines	per mile 1
Docks, Dam Structures and other similar structures	per 100 lineal ft. 1
Park and Roadside Developments	Score according to building size, plus 1 point per 5 acres of developed area
Garbage Dumps	per acre 2

**DEGREE OF DEVELOPMENT SCALE**

DEVELOPMENT CLASS	DEVELOPMENT UNITS PER SQUARE MILE
1—Very dense	32 or more
2—Dense	16-31
3—Moderately dense	8-15
4—Moderate	4-7
5—Moderately sparse	1-3
6—Sparse	less than 1
7—None	none





## PROBLEMS AND ISSUES

### PROPERTY OWNERS' QUESTIONNAIRES

Two questionnaires were sent to property owners on the lake, one to private cottage owners and one to commercial camps and youth camps, in order to obtain specific facts for analysis and also to obtain the opinions of these people as to what, if any, forms of development would be most acceptable to them. The people also were requested to indicate on a map any areas which they considered should be protected for their fragile or unique characteristics.

From analysis of the returns their major fears appear to be:

- opening the mainland to cottage development will ruin the unique near-wilderness atmosphere of the lake
- pollution will result from further development
- a loss of privacy will result from further development
- fishing is deteriorating and will continue to do so with development and the continuance of ice fishing
- sale of cottage lots in subdivision style will over-populate the lake.

Commercial respondents indicated that more youth camps could exist on the lake, but not more commercial tourist facilities.

A reply of approximately 47% has been received from private cottage owners to date, and 70% from camps and lodges.

Appendix D summarizes the analysis of the questionnaire, indicating the form of future development favoured by these people, their opinion of the major problems in the area, and the action which they felt might solve these problems.

### DEMAND INDICATIONS

In the future, heavy demands will be placed on the Lake Temagami Planning Area for lumbering, mining, and recreational use.

**LUMBERING** will continue to use the white and red pine and it is expected that as the overmature stands are liquidated in the surrounding area the skyline reserve will appear more attractive as a source of timber.

**MINING** will continue to play an important role at Temagami and there is every chance that exploration will result in new mines. The Kokoko Lake iron deposit will eventually be mined, and exploration activities are expected to continue along the Northeast Arm, the area to the north of it, and in certain parts to the west and south of the lake.

**RECREATIONAL USE** of the area will increase, and the demand for cottage lots will increase. The Ministry has been under increasing pressure to open the mainland for development. The Chamber of Commerce at Temagami continues to ask for development of the south shore of the Northeast Arm to stimulate the economy of Temagami.

Demand for more park area is increasing as indicated by statistics at Finlayson Point Park, which is filled to overflowing on summer weekends. Although other parks in the District will help to meet the growing demand, the Lake Temagami area will be expected to accommodate more casual visitors.

Numerous cottage owners have requested that additional parking facilities and boat launching facilities be provided, especially at the end of the Mine Road.

A heavy demand for better maintenance of campsites is indicated by replies to the questionnaire.

Pressure is also increasing for more intensive fish management as the quality of sport fishing declines.



An over-used campsite; note the soil erosion and exposed tree roots



Lack of soil creates a sewage disposal problem at the village of Temagami

## SUMMARY OF PROBLEMS AND ISSUES

The major problems or use conflicts which appear to be significant in the study area are:

- water pollution due to the lack of treatment facilities at the village of Temagami and the garbage problem on the lake
- recreation development without long range plans
- forestry operations which tend to bring undesired access to the Lake and to disrupt the Skyline Reserve
- the declining quality of the sport fishery, many cottagers fearing that ice fishing will deplete the lake trout population
- lack of adequate parking facilities and access points.

Conflicts related to mining operations in the area appear, at the moment, to be negligible.

The main complaint about forest operations concerns the skyline reserve. Many recreation users of the area appear to decry any further cutting of the reserve.

Disposal of land for cottage lots has become a problem because existing cottage owners are opposed to further subdivisions, whereas others such as the Chamber of Commerce at Temagami, bring pressure for further development.

Water pollution is a real problem now in Portage Bay and a potential problem wherever further use or development takes place.

*Misuse of garbage dumps is a serious problem.*





## OTHER PLANS

### RECREATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

A tentative development plan for Lake Temagami had been previously prepared by the Ministry of Natural Resources to guide further development on the lake. This plan indicated those areas which were to be reserved for various public uses, areas suitable for development, special reserve areas and those areas in which future cottage sales could take place.

Several individual plans for subdivision of islands have been prepared and sales within some of these have been made.

### TIMBER MANAGEMENT

The entire area is covered by timber management plans.

### FISH AND WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT

The area has been divided into 23 trapline units, these units extending into the surrounding area. An annual fish, restocking program is carried out on Lake Temagami. Lake Temagami and Lake Nipissing are designated as a Fisheries Management Unit.

### IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT

An area surrounding Temagami Island on the lake has been designated as the Improvement District of Temagami, but no formal development plan has been prepared to date.

### SHERMAN MINES

Sherman Mines has prepared and submitted a plan showing the location of their future pit operations, their tailing disposal areas and other improvements.

### INDIAN RESERVE

A plan is under preparation for the subdivision of a section of the east end of the island, parcels of which will be leased for cottage locations.

### WATER LEVEL CONTROL

The Ministry of Natural Resources has been considering a plan to divert a portion of the water spillage from Lake Temagami to Diamond Lake and into the Lady Evelyn Lake system by reopening the former outlet which has been dammed off between Diamond Lake and Lake Temagami. This would serve the purpose of reducing flooding on the Sturgeon River during the spring run-off period.



# SUMMARY

Lake Temagami is a large, deep, cold water lake in the Canadian Shield, with an area of about 80 square miles, the length of shoreland (mainland) being about 370 miles. The shoreland is very irregular with many bays and numerous islands (1259).

The Temagami study area has high capability for recreation and a high potential for mining but only moderately low capability for forestry and fish and wildlife production.

High points for recreation capability are the excellent boating and canoeing waters and the very fine lodging or cottaging sites. Although fishing is good, the area lacks capability to sustain intensive use.

Lake Temagami is accessible by paved road and is about 50 miles north of North Bay. The main recreation developments on the lake are cottages (746), lodges (12) and youth camps (9). One provincial park is on the lake plus 113 designated campsites for casual camping (free) on various parts of the lake.

The main industries of the area are mining (about 500 jobs) and forestry (about 300 jobs).

The permanent population of the area is about 1500, centred in the village of Temagami and the townsite of Goward. Bear Island, the one Indian Reserve in the area, supports about 100 people.

The recreation development of Lake Temagami has been somewhat unusual because land sales to date have been largely confined to islands. Furthermore, the fine stands of 200 to 300 year-old red and white pine on the shorelands have been reserved from timber cutting. This combination of circumstances has created and preserved an area of great natural beauty which is much prized by the present users.

Some significant factors to consider when planning the future of the area are:

- many present property owners protest further development
- garbage disposal is a present and future problem
- because the soil is shallow, water pollution will follow poorly planned development
- the fishery cannot withstand much pressure
- the natural beauty of the area could easily be destroyed
- the shoreline contains a unique stand of pine (red and white) that is overmature and is approaching a state of decadence.

The Temagami area is an excellent example of multiple use where forestry, mining and recreation have been co-existing for many years. A comprehensive development plan will have to be provided for this desirable co-existence to continue.



# PART III

## ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT CONCEPTS

### THE PLANNING PROCESS

Inputs were obtained from many different sources in the planning for Lake Temagami. In addition to the systematic gathering of background data, property owners, many participating groups and individuals, Ministry staff, and other government departments were involved.

As a result of public meetings, and meetings with various interest groups, many briefs were received and analysed in the planning process. Consultations with industry from the area aided in the formulation of policy for resource development. Dialogue with other government departments was maintained through meetings and consultations with individual representatives.

The various methods which were used to encourage public participation are briefly outlined here.

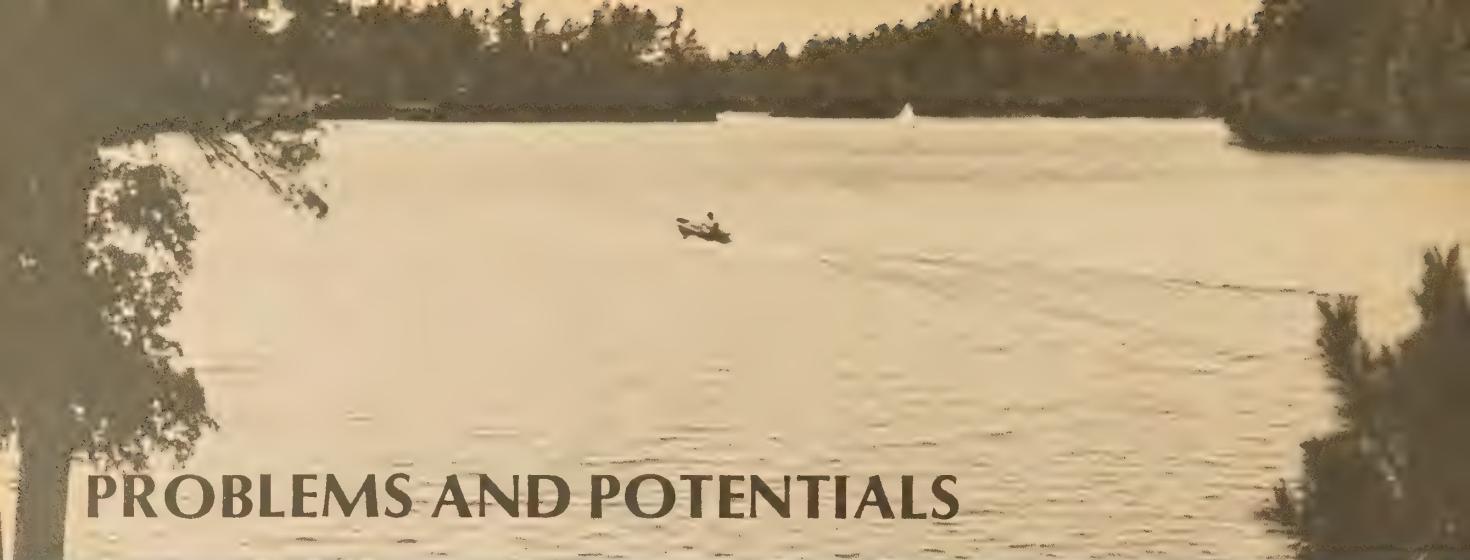
- Cottage owners and commercial operators on the lake were surveyed by means of a questionnaire.
- Personal interviews were sought with many property owners in the area.
- Individuals and groups were invited to submit briefs.
- Public meetings were held throughout the summer at convenient locations.
- A press and TV tour of the area was conducted in mid-summer of 1971, and the Lake Temagami planning process received considerable coverage.
- Contributions were sought from specific individuals who were familiar with any particular aspect of the area.
- The Temagami Lakes Association participated actively in seeking input from the public as well as from its own members.

The District Forester's Advisory Committee which was convened for the purpose of recommending development policy for the planning area was made up of the members listed.

#### DISTRICT FORESTER'S ADVISORY COMMITTEE

W.L. Sleeman, District Forester, North Bay	
R.S. Smith, M.P.P., Nipissing	
E. Havrot, M.P.P., Temiskaming	
Bill Gooderham	—N.O.T.O.
J.W. McNutt	—O.F.I.A.
Ron Johnstone	—Ontario Campers Association
W. Spooner	—Improvement District of Temagami
M.R. McNulty	—Temagami Chamber of Commerce
J.W. Flosdorff	—Temagami Lakes Association
G. Kallunki	—Northeastern Ont. Regional Development Council
M.F. Leavens	—Mining Industry
N. Newton	—Federation of Anglers & Hunters
D. Jackson	—formerly M.P.P. for Temiskaming served on the Advisory Committee during his term.





## PROBLEMS AND POTENTIALS

### RESOURCE CAPABILITY AND LIMITATIONS

The capability of the area has been recognized as being high for recreation based on its excellent boating and canoe waters, its beauty and near wilderness atmosphere, its cottaging potential and the fishing which continues to attract many people.

Mining potential remains high in a significant portion of the planning area, and it is expected that the future will produce more mines as a result of concentrated exploration efforts.

Forestry capability is generally rated as moderately low, however, individual sites of higher productive capability occur. As the stands of old white and red pine are depleted, the utilization of presently unused species will probably substitute to some extent. The productive capacity of the area is, however, restricted by shallow soil depths and somewhat low fertility. Management problems are also encountered in restrictive topography.

The production of wildlife is rated as moderately low due to relatively infertile soils which relate to wildlife production through production of vegetation.

Fish production capability is rated as moderately low on a per acre of water basis, but because of the large water areas involved in the planning area, the total production is significant.

### PROBLEMS, ISSUES AND CONFLICTS

The maintenance of water quality will probably be the key problem of the future. Every effort must be made to curb pollution from the village of Temagami. Many of the existing cottages and camps on the lake are established on inadequate soil for the installation of proper sewage disposal systems, and elaborate systems with holding tanks may be required in order to correct pollution problems.

An improvement in garbage dumps and trash disposal facilities appears to be needed also.

Increasing traffic on the lake is a concern to many property owners, and planning should attempt to resolve this problem as much as possible by well located access points, service centres, and by encouraging forms of recreation which make less use of outboard motors.

Development patterns have become a major concern on Lake Temagami. Present owners view with alarm the establishment of cottage subdivisions on the islands. Overpopulation of the lake, pollution and loss of the wilderness characteristics of the lake are all seen as consequences.

Although mining has existed without conflict for many years, further developments could very easily change this situation.

Forest operations have been conducted on Lake Temagami without serious conflict since the 1920's because of the maintenance of the skyline reserve. If attempts are made to harvest this reserve, (as decadence sets into the 200 to 300 year old timber) opposition is expected, unless it can be done while maintaining the appearance of the shoreline.

However, if the skyline reserve is to be maintained as a pine forest, the overmature decadent trees would have to be carefully removed and pine regeneration established. This operation would have to take place over a period of time, disturbing the skyline just sufficiently to ensure enough light for successful regeneration.

The timber produced in these cuttings could be utilized by local operating companies, but the costs of this type of operation would not always be recovered by timber values.

Access to the lake and lack of it are both major issues. Against heavy opposition from some cottage owners, some people are pressing for public access points and service facilities at the end of the mine road.

The existence of private roads giving limited access to the lake from all sides is also an issue of concern to the established people on the lake in that they foresee these becoming public access routes in the future.



19. skyline reserve, a stand of tall, thin pine trees.

As heavier pressure is brought upon the lake by fishermen, the possibility of maintaining the lake trout fishery at an acceptable level becomes more remote. It appears that this problem has no ready solution, and the alternatives explored have not been able to deal fully with this.

In summary, it is expected that the major conflicts in the future will probably arise as a result of pollution problems, opposition to resource production in a recreation area, and resistance to further development, especially on the mainland.



# POLICY FORMULATION

With the population of Ontario expected to increase greatly in the next twenty years a growing demand for recreation land and facilities is seen, and considerable pressure will be exerted on all areas, including Lake Temagami, for further development.

Lake Temagami is a particularly attractive area, is readily accessible and has an abundance of undeveloped shoreline, which makes it a prime target for future development. Even if no development were planned, the use of the area by transient recreation seekers will increase and will be difficult to control without a sound management program.

Lake Temagami is at present moderately developed and the existing property owners tend to resist further development, desiring to maintain the area in its present state with stringent controls and limited public access.

Bearing in mind that two of the basic principles in planning are fairness to all people and efficiency in providing services or facilities for the people, it appears that the use of a resource such as the Lake Temagami area should not be restricted to a limited number of established people. Sound planning also would guide us to develop recreation areas where costs are least and benefits are the greatest.

For the last decade the Ministry of Natural Resources has opened lakes for recreation use according to a standard form of lake development plan. Basically, this plan designates those areas of shoreline suitable for development which remain after all foreseen requirements such as Crown Reserves, access points, wildlife reserves and areas required for industrial use have been removed. The portion of this remaining shoreline which meets the standards of the Health Units for cottage development is then subdivided, and the total number of cottage sites available is calculated.

This type of plan had already been drawn up for Lake Temagami, but was never implemented. It would have

resulted in about 1800 new cottages on Lake Temagami.

No suitable method of calculating lake capacity for recreation use has been devised. Therefore, an arbitrary, practical approach to the question of capacity was used. To arrive at an objective for future use of the lake, the standard Ministry of Natural Resources plan was used as a basis. To ensure that proposed new development would be kept well within the limits of a safe estimate of the capacity of the lake, the figure of 1800 additional cottages was cut in half to 900 cottages.

Nine hundred new cottages would result in approximately 135,000 new user days per year of recreation. This would be an increase of approximately 50 per cent over the present use. If planned disposition of cottages were implemented to meet this figure, the shoreline disposal would increase from 16.9 to 22.9 per cent of the total shoreline on the lake.



A cottage on an island in Shiningwood Bay

It is the opinion of the planners that 135,000 new recreation days are well within the capacity of the lake. This opinion is based on observation, study and experience. It is believed, however, that a diversity

of development form would aid in avoiding other problems which would be encountered with exclusively cottage-type development.

In planning for the North Bay District, it is considered desirable for development to be planned so that there is variety in area types and that degree of development ranges from developed centres to areas of relative wilderness, in order that a variety of recreation experiences is possible. Another reason for designating areas as near-wilderness is to provide for future options in development. The fore-going planning principles are applicable to the Lake Temagami area.

Within the Lake Temagami planning area, two major concentrations of people and developments exist: the village of Temagami with its surrounding partly developed fringe, and the central portion of Lake Temagami at the end of the Mine Road. The Plan for the Lake Temagami area should add most development adjacent to these centres and keep development to a moderate degree over the rest of the lake, phasing out into undeveloped areas on all sides.



**Access point at the end of the Mine Road**

The overriding considerations in the formulation of a plan for Lake Temagami area are: water quality must be maintained, aesthetic values must not be destroyed, job level in the area must be maintained (this stipulates that the Plan must accommodate the existing industries in the area, and allow for the management and utilization of the resources in such a manner that all uses are compatible), and optimum use of the lake must be developed in such a manner that minimum damage to the environment results.

In addition to these major considerations there are many features of the area, and the lake specifically, which give Lake Temagami a unique character, and which should receive consideration in order that the important values in the area are preserved.

The mainland shoreline has been preserved to date from cottage or lodge development. Planning should

aim to preserve this characteristic for most of the shoreline of the lake.

As the near-wilderness atmosphere of the lake is its chief attraction to vacation people, this atmosphere should be preserved.

Since the lake is the home of youth camps which specialize in canoe tripping, the surrounding area as well as the study area should be managed in such a fashion that the canoe routes remain aesthetically pleasing.



**Canoe party at Bear Island Post**

The lake itself can no longer provide completely the wilderness atmosphere of the past, and the people now rely on the adjacent area to provide this. Therefore, it appears desirable to maintain an area surrounding the lake in a relatively undeveloped state.

As the business sector of Temagami relies on the tourist trade for its prosperity to a great extent, any plan should take into consideration this fact and should attempt to improve the future prospects for business within other limitations such as environmental considerations.

The needs and wants of the Indian community on Bear Island should be given high priority in planning the future development of the area.

## PROPOSED GENERAL POLICY

The general policy for developing Lake Temagami is therefore that the lake should be primarily a recreation area, but with discreet resource production and other minor uses. The degree of development should be moderate, and alternatives should be explored to provide about 135,000 new annual recreation days. The implementation of the plan would be spread over the next twenty years.

# ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT CONCEPTS

The seven alternative concepts which were reviewed as possible forms of development for the Planning Area, all aimed at 135,000 additional annual recreation days, are briefly summarized below.

## 1. STANDARD TYPE MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES LAKE DEVELOPMENT PLAN.

The plan would be to develop the maximum cottage potential within safe environmental limitations. Nine hundred additional cottage sites would be provided on islands and the mainland where suitable site conditions exist. The basis for this number of sites rests on 113 miles of suitable shoreline being available, after consideration has been given to providing shoreline for all other required uses. A target of 135,000 additional annual recreation days is derived from this development strategy.

## 2. A VARIETY PLAN WITH EMPHASIS ON COTTAGE CLUSTERS

This development plan designates two areas for cluster cottaging: one on the Northeast Arm of Lake Temagami, and the other in Shiningwood Bay. The Sandy Inlet area in Ferguson Bay would be held in reserve for the development of a Provincial Park in the future. Some additional cottage sites would be provided at individual locations on the islands. A centre to provide essential services would be established at the end of the Mine Road. A variety of near-wilderness areas would also be designated.

*This alternative on Sandy Inlet has high potential for cottaging.*



*This alternative on Sandy Inlet has high potential for cottaging.*



### 3. DISPERSED CLUSTER COTTAGING PLAN

The plan would provide for development of the cottaging potential of Lake Temagami by providing cottage sites in clusters of 10 to 35 cottages dispersed over the entire lake, on both mainland and larger islands. Each cluster would have a common beach area, dock area, a garbage dump, and other services in common. A total of 500 cottage sites would be provided, with additional recreation potential to be developed by the establishment of a public recreation area in Ferguson Bay.



### 4. LARGE PROVINCIAL PARK

A large new park which would take up a major portion of the lake, centred on Ferguson Bay, would be the only form of development to be added to Lake Temagami.



More dispersed clusters throughout the lake

### 5. DISPARTED PARK

Existing campsites and many newly designated ones on the lake would be established under a management program as a disparted park, with the sites available as rental units with facilities, the program to be administered from a central point on the lake such as a conventional style park establishment at Ferguson Bay. This park complex would provide all the additional recreation days on Lake Temagami.

Large provincial park centered on Ferguson Bay

### 6. ENVIRONMENTAL PRESERVATION PLAN FAVOURING CANOEING

The lake would be planned in such a manner that minimum damage to the environment could result. A buffer zone several miles wide would be created around Lake Temagami in which the wilderness characteristics would be preserved, with stringent controls on access roads, logging and mining. Canoe use would be encouraged, and the mainland would remain largely undeveloped. Development would be in the form of cluster cottaging in the Northeast Arm only, near the village only and individual cottage sites on islands, with a public recreation area in Ferguson Bay, and a day use area in Shiningwood Bay. A service centre would be provided at the end of the Mine Road.



Commercial development potential limited to major areas of lake shoreline

### 7. MAXIMIZED COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Two large centres of commercial recreation development would be created on the lake; one in Ferguson Bay and one in Shiningwood Bay. All possible forms of recreation would be available which would include hotels, motels, camping areas, lounges, entertainment centres and day use facilities.



Ontario Northland Railway Station, Temagami

Temagami Lakes Association building



Wild rice beds on North Tetapaga River

Heronry on island number 472



High Rock view point

Goward, the new residential area for Temagami



# PART III THE PLAN

## THE DEVELOPMENT POLICY

The overall policy for use and development of the Temagami area is expressed by the following broad objectives:

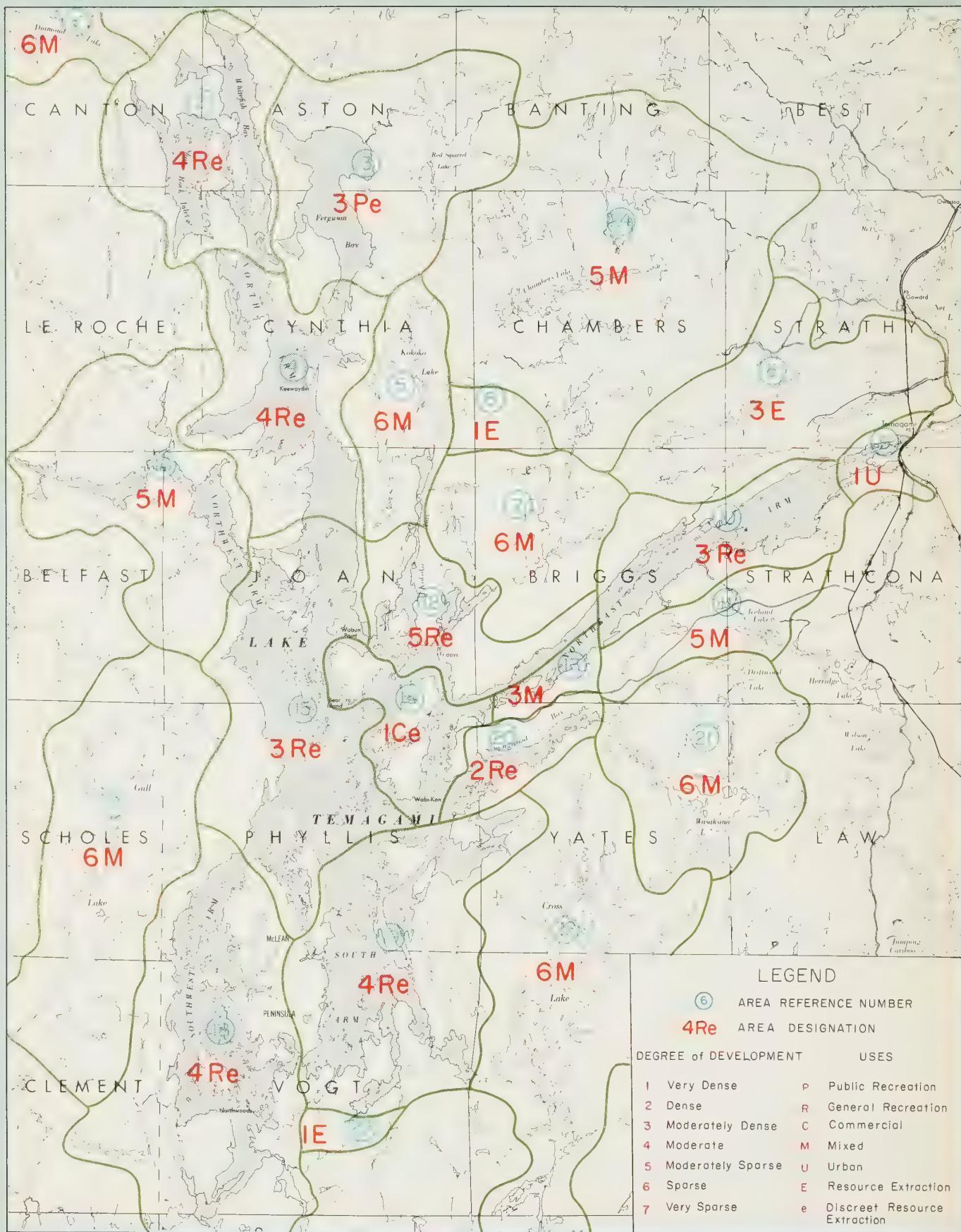
- 1. ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY** Water, air and scenic qualities must be maintained or improved. Unique natural or historic areas must be protected.
- 2. RESOURCE PRODUCTION** Existing industries in the area must be accommodated in order at least to maintain present job levels, and opportunity must be provided for the management of the renewable resources.
- 3. RECREATION USE** Existing uses are to be maintained and provision made for increased use. An additional 135,000 annual recreation days are to be provided beyond the present use (an approximate increase of 50% over existing use).
4. The maximum degree of development for the planning area is to be moderate (Class 4).

To formulate a development strategy for the area the committee considered the seven alternatives summarized in PART II. Alternative 2 was selected as the most favoured. However, numerous alterations were made to this concept.

Alternative 2 was a variety concept which includes two areas of cluster cottaging, a few island based individual cottage sites, a future park, a service centre, and a variety of near-wilderness areas. The committee chose to add several youth camps and commercial developments as a substitute to some of the cottages.

**Lake Temagami is well suited to youth camp activities**







# THE LAND USE PLAN

The land use plan is shown on Map 11. This plan delineates twenty-four areas and gives the use designation for each. These area designations express the land use policy for the individual areas in terms of (a) the maximum degree of development and (b) the dominant and subdominant uses.

The elements of the code used on Map 11 and the criteria for their determination are shown below.

## DEGREE OF DEVELOPMENT

DEVELOPMENT CLASS	DEVELOPMENT UNITS PER SQUARE MILE
1 Very dense	32
2 Dense	16-31
3 Moderately dense	8-15
4 Moderate	4-7
5 Moderately sparse	1-3
6 Sparse	Less than 1
7 None	None

Development unit criteria for the above development classes are as follows:

KIND OF DEVELOPMENT	DEVELOPMENT UNIT SCORE
Seasonal Buildings All buildings with between 100 sq. ft. and 5,000 sq. ft. of floor space	1
Permanent Buildings Buildings greater than 5,000 sq. ft. of floor space score at 1 per 5,000 sq. ft.	2

## Roads

Paved highways	per mile 3
Gravel all-weather roads	per mile 2
Seasonal roads	per mile 1
Railroads (single track)	per mile 1
Major Hydro Lines	per mile 2
Pipe Lines	per mile 1
Docks, dam structures and other similar structures	per 100 lineal ft. 1
Parks and Roadside Developments	
Score according to building size, plus 1 point per 5 acres of development area	
Garbage Dumps	per acre 2

## LAND USE

U	Urban
A	Agriculture
E	Resource Production and Extraction
C	Commercial Based Recreation
R	General Recreation, Private and Public
P	Public Recreation
M	Mixed Uses
S	Special Use—to be specified

A capital letter indicates a dominant use; a small letter indicates a subdominant use.

Examples of use relationships are as follows:

P	Exclusive Public Recreation
Rm	Dominant General Recreation with mixed other uses.
Er	Dominant Resource Production with subdominant general recreation
Re	Dominant General Recreation with subdominant resource production or extraction.



## THE PLAN DETAILS

### ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

**WATER QUALITY** Lake Temagami is recognized to be a cold, clear, infertile lake, typical of the Canadian Shield. Relatively little water exchange occurs due to the restricted size and numbers of inlets and outlets. The most significant streams entering Lake Temagami are the Anima Nipissing River, Aston Creek, Gull Lake Creek, Eagle River, the streams from Kokoko Lake and Spawning Lake, and the North and South Tetapaga Rivers. The only outlet, via Cross Lake into the Temagami River, discharges relatively little water during dry periods, and the greater portion of water is probably removed by evaporation during the summer. For this reason, strict control on developments along the inflowing waters must be maintained to insure maintenance of water quality in Lake Temagami.

The most serious problem at the present time exists at the village of Temagami where no sewage treatment facilities exist, and pollution of Portage Bay occurs. It is imperative that this problem be corrected as soon as possible if water quality is to be maintained, and the agencies responsible for implementation of proceedings to install the required facilities should assign top priority to this project.

The development plan favours maintaining water quality in that most cottaging development will be of the cluster type in backshore developments, removing pollution problems from the immediate shoreline, and that specific site planning and design for these developments will take place. When public recreation areas are developed they will have facilities to handle sewage and garbage. Maintenance of the skyline reserve will limit activity along the shoreline.

The Ministry of Natural Resources has arranged for a detailed water study of Lake Temagami by the Ontario Water Resources Commission. The study will examine in detail all possible phases of water quality including

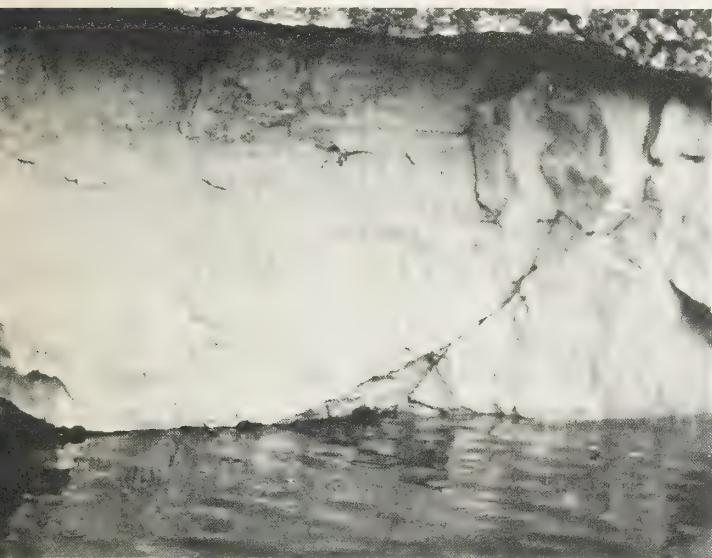
content of phosphates and if possible, the effects of development on water quality. The results of this study will be considered in implementing various stages of the plan, and modification to the plan may be considered if serious consequences are foreseen.

The following steps will be taken to maintain water quality.

1. A sufficient number of public garbage dumps will be established at intervals on the lake with suitable docking facilities so that no cottage owner must travel more than two miles to reach one. A garbage and trash disposal site will also be established near the end of the Mine Road with road access.
2. Leases for cottage sites will specify that no cottage may be constructed less than 100 feet from the water's edge.
3. The feasibility will be studied of some form of educational program among the lake users which would encourage co-operation in an anti-pollution program. A joint co-operative program with the Temagami Lakes Association is to be investigated.
4. Campsites will be examined for suitability of location for garbage and night soil disposal. Unsuitable sites will either be designated for day use only or withdrawn from use.
5. A program of locating and mapping all unauthorized dumps on the lake will be initiated and plans made to clean them up and close them to further use.

**FRAGILE AND SPECIAL AREAS** All those areas which have been identified as being significant historic, scenic, scientific or special use areas, or areas which are deemed to be fragile and susceptible to damage with undesirable ecological consequences shall be

protected by the establishment of suitable buffer zones on which no development shall be allowed. Such areas are specifically identified in the descriptions of the areas in Appendix G.



#### Indian rock paintings on Diamond Lake

Among the most significant features are the Indian paintings on Diamond Lake, the many excellent viewpoints, historic sites related to Indian habitation and folklore, and the fish spawning areas on Lake Temagami.

All new developments will be so restricted that an adequate buffer is established around any spawning area, taking into consideration traffic patterns, period of use and the extent of human activities as a result of development. In significant spawning areas such as Shiningwood Bay, where development is planned, all necessary precautions will be taken to insure that no eutrophication of the waters results.

As many of the inland lakes are periodically stocked under a sports fishing management program, adequate protection will be provided in the form of shoreline reserves where required.

#### Shiningwood Bay, an important fish spawning area



Wilderness type areas which have been designated are Areas 1, 5 and 7, 21 and 22. The policy in these areas shall be to allow no permanent developments—neither buildings nor roads. Resource extraction shall be conducted by seasonal or temporary roads. These areas have been carefully selected to include very little high capability land for timber production and have been so designed that timber management and extraction is possible by seasonal roads or by water access.

The policy will be to restrict developments along the major canoe routes in the area to those types which are compatible with a wilderness environment and canoeing, with minimum disturbance of the immediately adjacent area.



#### Lake Temagami is the starting point of many canoe trips

**AESTHETICS** As the most significant of the aesthetic values on Lake Temagami are found in its clear waters, its undeveloped shoreline, the skyline reserve, the canoe routes and its near-wilderness atmosphere, the policy shall be to preserve these as much as possible.

In addition to specific development guidelines throughout the plan, the following guidelines will be observed:

- development of the mainland shoreline will be limited to the specific developments outlined in this plan, and further incursions on this shoreline will not be permitted
- the roads required for resource production around the periphery of the lake will be temporary or seasonal in nature, and will not be encouraged to develop into permanent public access roads with the exception of those specified in the Plan
- the public access point will be developed in such a manner that a minimum of it is seen from the lake with suitable screening vegetation to be left.

# RECREATION DEVELOPMENTS

Recreation developments outlined here are scheduled to be implemented over a twenty year period with periodic reviews of the plan prior to implementation of major developments. The specific details of the development of each area so designated are outlined in the area prescriptions which consist in a descriptive outline of each area and its present state of development, followed by a statement of land use policy, the development proposals, and the management guidelines. These area prescriptions form Appendix G of this Plan.

The following is an outline of new developments which have been proposed for Lake Temagami. These are shown on Map 12.

## COTTAGES

There are two areas for cottaging development.

- (a) A portion of the Northeast Arm has been designated for cluster cottaging on the mainland, with a maximum of 100 cottage sites to be provided in backshore developments (Area 10).
- (b) The north shore of Shiningwood Bay has been designated for cluster cottaging, a maximum of 100 sites to be available here in small clusters (Area 20).

In addition, the following individual locations will be disposed of from subdivisions surveyed before termination of lands sales on Lake Temagami in 1970:

On Island No. 537 in Area 18, Plan No. M. 439, two of any of the following lots, 2, 8, 11, will be made available to original applicants to whom commitments were made.

On Island 981, two locations in Plan M-433 being Lots 1 and 3.

On Island 132, Plan M. 448 one location, lot number 3 (Area 10).

On Island No. 203, three lots surveyed out as a private subdivision will be made available to original applicants.

## YOUTH CAMPS

Three new sites for youth camps will be provided on the North Arm of the Lake, these sites to be on either islands or mainland. (One in Area 2 and two in Area 4).

## COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Area 14 has been designated for commercial development with three sites for establishments providing tourist accommodation and other services selected on Temagami Island. Three additional sites for this purpose shall be provided in Areas 12 and/or 15 on islands.

The Ministry will encourage commercial development which is compatible with the resource potential, and will discourage the establishment of new camps which are based on the lake trout fishery.

The mainland portion of Area 14 is restricted to the establishment of a service centre which will provide all services except tourist accommodation. The site for this purpose will be located at the end of the Mine Road.

## PUBLIC RECREATION

The area of Sandy Inlet (Ferguson Bay) will be reserved for development of a public recreation area when required in the future. A site has been reserved on Shiningwood Bay for a day use area at the end of the existing secondary road.

## PUBLIC ACCESS POINTS

A public access point will be constructed adjacent to the proposed service centre site on the mainland, which the Ministry will maintain for the use of the travelling public. Boat launching facilities will be provided, as well as a parking area. Estimates show that parking facilities at the end of the Mine Road are required for approximately 700 cars. Private parking facilities are expected to supply a portion of this in the future, however, the public access point should be capable of accommodating at least 400 cars, with provision for future expansion.

## FACILITIES FOR TRANSIENT USE

The policy will be to continue providing campsites for the use of the travelling public. An examination of the existing sites will be conducted, and some may be deleted if found unsuitable for night soil disposal or may be designated for day use only. Some new ones will be created as required, and some of the existing ones will be enlarged to provide for larger canoe parties.

## VILLAGE OF TEMAGAMI

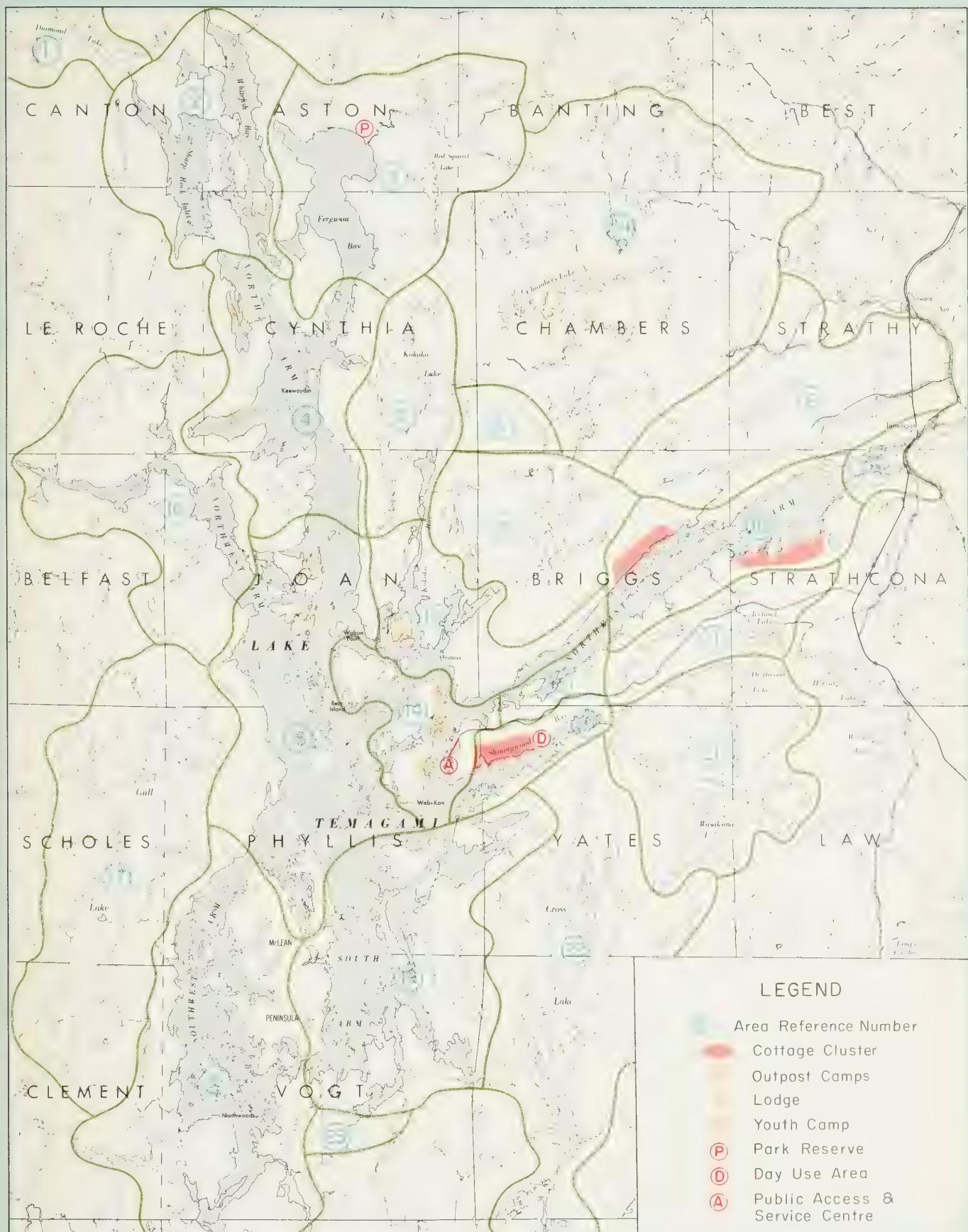
Area 9 has been designated as an area in which those agencies responsible for planning of the Improvement District shall perform all functions of planning for further land disposal. This zone takes in part of the heavily developed portion of the Improvement District, and allocation of land for public facilities and commercial use appear to be the only future requirements.

## COMMERCIAL OUTPOST CAMPS

Sites for commercial outpost camps will be provided only in Area 24.

## UTILITIES

All powerlines and telephone lines serving private or commercial developments on islands of Lake Temagami shall be of the underwater type.



# IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

**COTTAGING DEVELOPMENT** Cottaging development on the south shore of the Northeast Arm in Area 10 is scheduled to proceed as soon as feasible; the designing of a series of small clusters with road access to precede land disposal. The available locations on this south shore will be disposed of first, followed by the remainder of the sites on the north shore of the Arm, designed in a similar manner but with water access only, making a total of one hundred sites in Area 10.

The cluster developments in Shiningwood Bay (Area 20) will be the last of the cottaging development, not to be implemented for at least five years, and will follow only after the other cottaging developments are completed. A prepared plan of this entire phase of development will be presented to the District Forester's Advisory Committee for their review and recommendations.

The entire cottaging program is to be implemented over the twenty-year period, however, disposal of cottage sites may be increased in one year and more restricted in another to allow flexibility in implementation.

It is recommended that all cottage lots be made available by a system which allows all people an opportunity to obtain one. Bid, tender or lottery are suggested alternatives.

**COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT** The schedule for disposal of the three commercial locations on the islands of Areas 12 and/or 15 and the three locations on Temagami Island is non-restrictive, and these will be made available as demand appears. All locations will be disposed of by public bid or tender with the exception of the Temagami Island Mine site, which is proposed for conversion to a commercial tourist operation.

The mainland service centre site will be made available by public bid at the earliest opportunity, following development of the public access point.

**PUBLIC RECREATION AREAS** Extensive development of the public recreation area in Ferguson Bay will be deferred for a period of at least five years, and will not occur until other presently proposed parks in the North Bay District to the north of Temagami are developed. Public road access will be made available to this area only when development has reached a stage where park type sewage disposal facilities and garbage collection facilities are made available.

A number of new water access campsites will be added in this area prior to more extensive development.

The area reserved in Shiningwood Bay for a day use area will be developed progressively as seen to be warranted.

**LAND DISPOSAL POLICY** All disposition of land on Lake Temagami for commercial purposes, youth camps and cottages will be by long term leases only with no provision for conversion to patents, in order that use can be better controlled.

## LAND ACQUISITION POLICY

Where it is deemed desirable to acquire private property in order that the use of the area will conform to the plan and to management policy, the Ministry shall do this as and when it can conveniently be arranged.

## RESOURCE PRODUCTION

**TIMBER PRODUCTION** The forest industry contributes heavily to employment in the area and is expected to do so in the future. Although the overall capability of the area for sustained timber production is moderately low, there is a scattered distribution of individual sites of higher capability and it is on these portions of the area that intensive management of this resource is desirable and most feasible. Because of high recreational values in the area, certain guidelines must be observed in the extraction of timber in order to avoid conflicts.

In the past, no logging has occurred on the Skyline Reserve of Lake Temagami with the exception of a few experimental cuts. As a result, the overmature stands of pine suffer heavy mortality each year (approximately 2-3% per year) and it is expected that most of these stands will be gone in approximately fifty years time.

Practical management of a forest would indicate that the Skyline Reserve should be cut and reforested immediately. However such forest operations appear unacceptable on Lake Temagami at present.

Few options remain if the Skyline Reserve is to be maintained as a pine forest. Cutting must remove sufficient trees to create openings large enough for pine to regenerate and grow. If this is not done, the



**Strip cuts on the Joan Peninsula**

resulting forest, in the long run, will be a mixed forest of predominantly balsam, spruce, poplar and white cedar, with a scattering of a few white pine. Selective logging of individual trees will not regenerate the stands to pine, unless the cuts are heavier than that allowable for aesthetic reasons. Realizing that maintaining aesthetic appearance continuously is necessary on the Skyline Reserve, it is only feasible to regenerate some portions of this reserve to pine and the remainder will undergo a gradual conversion to other forest types. Selective logging can remove individual trees in many instances which will aid in obtaining regeneration of all species.

In order that forest management and timber production remains compatible with other uses of the area, the policy for management of this resource will be as directed by the following guidelines.

The skyline reserve will be maintained on Lake Temagami with logging only for scenic improvement purposes. Timber production beyond the skyline reserve will be conducted as outlined in Forest Management Plans and operating plans for the specific management areas. Within the skyline reserve, it is intended that forest operations will be conducted only when required to maintain or improve the appearance of the shoreline.

Adequate reservations will be established on all other lakes and streams which require protection of scenic quality. Timber extraction within these reserves is to be conducted only as part of a sound approved program which is designed to improve, perpetuate or renew the aesthetic values.

All travelled portages within the planning area are to have adequate reserves established on which the only logging will be the selective cutting of overmature or

dying trees, with complete removal of slash from the reserve area. Recommended minimum reserves are as follows:

- (1) Portages on major canoe routes—Approximately 200 ft. each side. Portages on minor routes or dead end portages to small lakes—100 ft. each side.
- (2) No building construction will be allowed on the skyline reserve of Lake Temagami for resource production purposes, and all buildings existing there now for that purpose shall be removed immediately when operations cease in the immediate area.
- (3) As in the past, co-operation with logging interests will be maintained in designating areas for booming grounds and tie-up of booms.

**MINING** Due to the impracticability of defining areas as to mining potential with a sufficient degree of accuracy, the policy will be to place no restrictions on preliminary exploration activities in the Lake Temagami area.

Restrictions, if any, will be applied after an assessment of a discovery and prior to production. The safeguarding of water quality and aesthetic values on Lake Temagami will be the chief guidelines in determining what restrictions may be placed on this activity.

If permanent access to areas designated for temporary roads only becomes desirable as a result of mining development, the area in question will be reviewed and appropriate steps taken to accommodate the developments with a minimum of changes in zoning.

Mining interests will be required to undertake, on leased lands, rehabilitation of areas damaged by mining to a reasonable aesthetic state following termination of exploration activities or the removal of economically recoverable mineral values.

**Open pits of the Sherman Mine**



**ACCESS ROADS** It is desirable that access to Lake Temagami be limited to a few specific locations in order that development of transient use be orderly and administration of parking and access facilities simplified. Law enforcement to prevent thefts and break-ins is also easier with limited access.

The following public access points are the only ones to be established on Lake Temagami; all except two are already present.

1. The village of Temagami
2. The existing access point south of the village of Temagami.
3. The access point at the end of the Mine Road, modified as stated in the Plan.
4. Ferguson Bay when developed.
5. The day use area in Shiningwood Bay.
6. Access with no development at Baie Jeanne and Blue Bay at the south end of the Lake, to provide access via the River Valley Road.

Several access roads for resource extraction now exist which give limited access to Lake Temagami on all sides. It will be policy to consider these roads as temporary for this purpose during the period of extraction. These roads will not be maintained to give public access to Lake Temagami, and will be allowed to deteriorate after their use is no longer required for logging purposes, with the exception of the Johns-Manville Road which will in future serve the recreation area of Ferguson Bay, but will not provide public access farther west. The access road policy for individual areas is outlined in the area prescriptions. The types of roads to be constructed for resource production fall into three general classes: permanent roads (all weather), temporary roads (improved for summer use but no permanence implied), and seasonal roads (unimproved winter roads).

The most stringent controls apply to Areas 1, 5, 7, 12 and 21 where seasonal roads only will be allowed for resource extraction in order to preserve the undeveloped state of these areas.

Within the skyline reserve of Lake Temagami the only roads to be allowed will be those which give temporary access from logging areas to booming grounds only, with the exception of those access points outlined in the plan.

Major designated canoe routes will have a minimum of access road crossings. Where such crossings are necessary for resource production, the crossing will be constructed so that as little area as possible is disturbed. Crossings are to be as nearly at right angles to the stream as possible, and are to be constructed by filling with material drawn from other sites rather than bulldozing, to minimize disturbance of the area within 200 feet of each side of the crossing.

Where roads cross portages, the builders shall construct suitable approaches to the portage trail, so that the road may be conveniently crossed. Suitable road signs shall be erected to designate portage crossings.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

Because many phases of this planning process require the co-operation of other agencies, both government and industry, the following recommendations are made:

1. As most of the access roads are being constructed by logging interests, a long term assessment should be made of road needs to establish road locations permanently and to minimize the total road requirements for all uses, minimizing disturbance to aesthetic values.
2. As present policy does not adequately allow for exclusion of mining from shoreline reserves, the problem of land tenure and use of surface rights under mining lease should be studied, followed by recommendations for changes in regulations to permit better control and flexibility in land use.
3. The agencies responsible for the planning and establishment of sewage treatment facilities at the village of Temagami should assign top priority to this project.
4. The local Health Unit or other government agencies responsible should continue to inspect sewage disposal systems on the lake and recommend appropriate action where facilities do not meet required standards.
5. The results and recommendations of the proposed water quality survey should be used by the Advisory Committee and others responsible for reviews of the plan, as a guide in determining the feasibility of further development.
6. Industries should consider interpretive programs to show the people what they are doing in resource production and management in order to make resource production more acceptable in a recreation area. Wm. Milne & Sons have demonstrated the value of this type of program in the area.
7. The Ministry and individual establishments involved should co-operate in locating restricted areas for advertising in order to maintain the roadsides free of signs. Composite sign boards could solve the problems of unsightly displays.



## REVIEWS OF THE PLAN

As implementation of the Plan will be staged over a period of twenty years, and opportunities exist for review, a choice of development options remains. Changes to the Plan may be recommended at any time the Plan is reviewed. The Plan will be reviewed by the District Forester's Advisory Committee at approximately five year intervals, or at other times prior to implementation of major developments.

The purpose of reviews will be to study the results of developments on the environment, especially water quality. Modifications to the Plan will be studied if it is found that developments are affecting water quality.

Very few noticeable changes will occur in the immediate future as a result of the Plan. Cottaging and commercial development will proceed somewhat slowly and changes will not be readily apparent on the lake.

The most obvious change will be the new access point and service centre if established on the mainland. Public access to the lake will be much easier and more convenient.

Cluster development of cottages will permit flexibility in the establishment of commercial sewage systems if it is decided that these should be implemented.

The development Plan does not offer any solution to the lake trout fishery problem. It is felt that this fishery, which has been declining for many years, will deteriorate further with increased development unless drastic measures are taken, the most effective of which would probably be a considerable reduction in the open season. There appears to be some potential to increase the harvest of other species such as pickerel. As the commercial camps on the lake are based to a great extent on the fishing, these measures will probably be difficult to implement.

Because of the relatively light development which has been recommended, much shoreline remains undeveloped, both on islands and mainland. Opportunity then remains to suggest changes in development type or locations. With most of the surrounding area remaining undeveloped, the opportunity exists to establish wilderness areas with more stringent controls, if this is thought desirable at a later date.



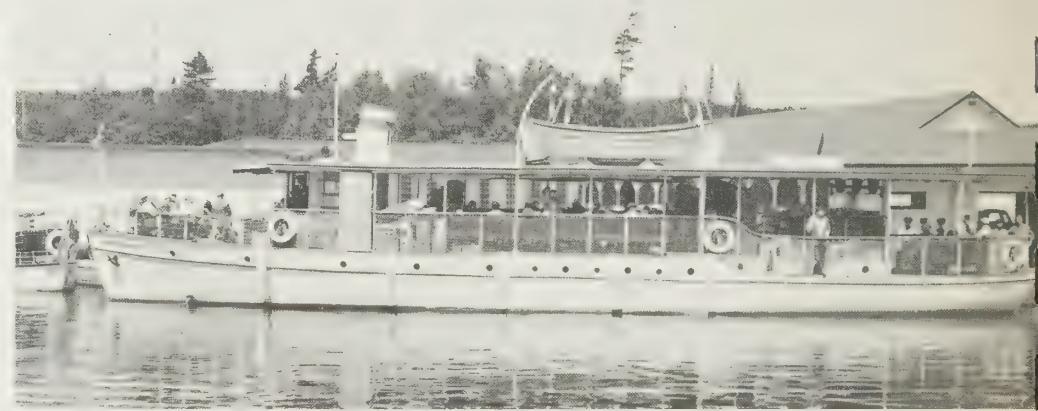
Nature study is an important recreation activity



Canoe race, Bear Island regatta



A resident of Bear Island



The cruise boat "Aubrey Cosens V.C.", a commercial venture of the past



Winter travel on the lake



Temagami Village school children



## APPENDICES

Toronto, Ontario.  
November 27, 1970

Mr. H.A. Carson,  
124 Bastedo Avenue  
TORONTO 6, Ontario.

Dear Sir:

Thank you for your letter and petition of November 13th, on behalf of a number of cottagers on Lake Temagami.

I have appointed, recently, a Land Planner to the North Bay District and I am sure that Lake Temagami will be the first area to receive an in-depth study. Further, to assist the District Planner, the best people available for this type of planning are being made available to the District, probably for one year's duration. You are correct in noting that I have stopped any further sales on Lake Temagami until the plan is finalized and approved, hopefully in November 1971.

In the meantime, every individual, Organization, etc., that may have a direct or indirect interest in Lake Temagami will be given every opportunity to make his or their views known so that proper weight may be given to every possible alternative.

Thank you again for bringing these points to my attention.

Yours very sincerely,

W.L. Sleeman/gd

Rene Brunelle  
Minister.

## ATTENTION: Cottage Owners on Lake Temagami

The Department of Lands and Forests is preparing a development plan for Lake Temagami which we intend to have completed by the end of this year.

Lake Temagami is a very attractive recreation area. It is also very accessible and is only one day's drive from a large expanding population. Therefore, we believe that the pressures for development of Temagami will increase greatly in the near future. No doubt, regardless of the development, such as cottages, the recreational use of this area will increase due to transient or itinerant users.

While increased use of Lake Temagami appears likely (due mainly to population growth and accessibility), the kind of development for channelling such use is for us to decide, for example, we could choose from an array of development alternatives of such things as more cottages, more lodges, more parks, etc. The planning alternative of no further development will not necessarily prevent increased further use of the area, but rather it will mean that the new users may be of a type that have no vested or long term interest in the area.

Our goal and objectives for Temagami Lake are still to be formulated. Before these matters are finalized, we wish to communicate with the present users of the area to hear all proposals and ideas concerning the future use and development of the Lake.

At the moment we feel that our goal (which is a very broad statement of *what* we wish to achieve) should be that we wish to achieve optimum use of Lake Temagami. By optimum use we mean that every use or combination of uses is in the best interests of the people of Ontario.

We believe that most people will agree with our proposed goal, but problems may arise when we choose objectives to be achieved in order to arrive at our goal.

Our list of objectives must cover all aspects of environmental quality, as must our choice of development alternatives. This is where differences of opinion will become very apparent, and as we intend to evaluate all of these opinions, we ask that you complete the enclosed questionnaire and map. Please feel free to add any ideas concerning the whole planning process for Lake Temagami.

This summer we will also hold a series of public meetings to discuss planning alternatives, prior to the formulation of a preliminary plan.

We feel that your participation will provide much of the necessary input for us to prepare a plan which will be approved and accepted by everyone concerned.

W.L. Sleeman,  
District Forester

NAME

COTTAGE LOCATION

1. What are your major outdoor recreational activities while at the cottage?

2. What seasons do you use your cottage?

Spring              Summer  
Fall              Winter

3. What do you like best about Lake Temagami?

4. In your opinion, what are the major problems of the area?

5. What suggestions do you have to solve these problems?

6. Do you travel to other lakes adjacent to Lake Temagami? If so, please list and state the purpose.

7. What further developments on Lake Temagami would be most acceptable to you?

(please check)

- (a) more cottages
- (b) more lodges
- (c) more youth camps
- (d) more parks and access points
- (e) a combination of above (please specify)

(f) other (please specify)

8. In the planning for Lake Temagami, we wish to identify those locations on which no developments should occur, or which are likely to be damaged by disturbances.

These would include such places as shallow soiled slopes, wildlife areas, canoe portages, favourite campsites, historic sites, interesting rock formations, unique vegetation and any other feature you may consider to be included in this category. With the exceptions of the shallow soiled slopes which we will identify, we would appreciate your help in locating these.

For this purpose we are enclosing two maps of the Lake Temagami area, one copy of which may be kept for your own use. We would appreciate your returning the other copy to us with the above-mentioned features located. Please indicate your cottage location by means of an X, and your suggestion for the special areas to be protected by encircling the area with a heavy line. We ask that you explain the reasons for your suggestion either on the map, or on a separate sheet of paper. We wish to stress that a good reason should be provided for consideration of an area to be protected in order that your suggestion may be regarded seriously.

An addressed envelope has been included for your reply. Please attempt to reply at your earliest convenience, preferably by February 28.

CAMP NAME

OWNER

1. During what periods of the year is your camp in operation?
2. What are the major recreational activities of your guests?
3. What areas do your guests come from? List by percent (approximate)  
U.S.A.                   ONTARIO  
EASTERN CANADA        WESTERN CANADA
4. How many guests use your camp each year?
5. What services are provided by your camp in addition to accommodation?
6. How many people are employed regularly each year by your camp?
7. What features of Lake Temagami make it most suitable for your operations?
8. What are the major problems of the area?
9. What suggestions do you have to solve these problems?
10. What other lakes adjacent to Lake Temagami do you or your guests use? Name these, and state for what purpose?
11. What further developments on Lake Temagami would be most acceptable to you?  
(please check)  
(a) more cottages  
(b) more lodges  
(c) more youth camps  
(d) more parks and access points  
(e) a combination of above (please specify)  
(f) other (please specify)

12. In the planning for Lake Temagami, we wish to identify those locations on which no developments should occur, or which are likely to be damaged by disturbances. These would include such places as shallow soiled slopes, wildlife areas, canoe portages, favourite campsites, historic sites, interesting rock formations, unique vegetation and any other feature you may consider to be included in this category. With the exceptions of the shallow soiled slopes which we will identify, we would appreciate your help in locating these.

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Also on the map, indicate those areas of the lake which are most used by your guests. This may be done by shading in, or colouring. If canoe routes outside of the map area are a regular part of your guests' activities, please state these routes.

An addressed envelope has been included for your reply. Please attempt to reply at your earliest convenience, preferably by February 28.

### QUESTIONNAIRE TO COTTAGE OWNERS

FAVoured FORM OF DEVELOPMENT	PERCENTAGE OF OWNERS TO INDICATE THIS	CANADIAN	AMERICAN
Cottages	43.3%	46.2%	
Lodges	16.3	17.9	
Youth Camps	41.5	39.5	
Parks and Access Points	43.3	24.6	
Combination of above	11.0	15.0	
None	7.0	8.0	

### QUESTIONNAIRE TO LODGES AND YOUTH CAMPS

FAVoured FORM OF DEVELOPMENT	PERCENTAGE OF OWNERS TO INDICATE THIS
Cottages	33%
Lodges	7
Youth Camps	13
Parks and Access Points	47
Combination of above	27
Other (Recreation Centre)	7
None	7

## QUESTIONNAIRE TO PROPERTY OWNERS

### MAJOR PROBLEMS AS INDICATED IN REPLY

MAJOR PROBLEMS AS INDICATED IN REPLY	PERCENTAGE OF OWNERS TO INDICATE THIS
Pollution	25.9%
Garbage situation	16.3
Fear of overdevelopment	14.6
Fear of mainland development	13.9
Ice fishing	11.2
Further access	6.1
Power boats	4.7
Logging	4.4
Subdivision development	3.7
Cutting on lake shoreline reserve	1.7
Mining	1.3
Snowmobiles	1.8

### SUGGESTIONS TO SOLVE PRESENT PROBLEMS

SUGGESTIONS TO SOLVE PRESENT PROBLEMS	PERCENTAGE OF OWNERS TO INDICATE THIS
Adopt a sewage inspection system	18.7%
Provide better garbage areas or pickup system	17.0
Control development	11.9
Restock fish	9.8
Provide better access	6.4
Provide a park for camper use	3.7
Provide better parking facilities	3.4
Educate campers on lake (Program)	3.0
Provide dock facilities at access points	2.6
Provide a better transport service	2.3
Provide service facilities	1.7
Provide better maps of lake	1.3
Stop mining in area	0.7

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. A.S. Bray,  
Chief  
Division of Lands

DATE: July 5, 1955  
FROM: F.E. Thompson,  
Lands Section

RE: Mainland of Lake Temagami

The policy with respect to the above is that no Crown land forming part of the mainland of Lake Temagami was to be disposed of for recreational or other purposes. This policy has been in effect since 1905 without variation.

In dealing with Lake Temagami area, cognizance was taken of the Forest Reserves Act and the Forest Fires Prevention Act and, when the first regulations were drawn and subsequently authorized by Order-in-Council of July 12, 1905, they provided for the leasing of islands and parts of islands which was the only type of disposition which could be granted in forest reserves. In view of the valuable timber stand bordering the shores of the lake, it was thought advisable at that time to not make any disposition of the mainland, thus eliminating the potential fire hazard which could be detrimental to the timber growth.

Thus the policy was adopted and it continued in effect throughout various changes in regulations which were authorized by Order-in-Council from time to time. The regulations were completely overhauled in the early thirties and, at that time, some pressure groups attempted to have the policy changed with respect to disposition on the mainland of Temagami. However, this was averted and the new regulations authorized by Order-in-Council of November 23, 1932, provided for the leasing and established the terms and conditions relating to the disposition of islands only in Lake Temagami.

Under pressure of public demand, an Order-in-Council was passed on March 18, 1942, which rescinded previous regulations respecting disposition of islands; withdrew the islands from the Temagami Forest Reserve and authorized the sale and issuance of Letters Patent in accordance with then existing summer resort regulations.

Following World War 2, the Temagami Chamber of Commerce, supported by public opinion, requested that the mainland be opened for sale. However, the then Chief, H.W. Crosbie, felt that such action would lead to the creation of a high fire hazard and sought a more tangible form of authority to continue withholding mainland from sale. A recommendation was prepared and presented to the then Minister, the Hon. W.G. Thompson, requesting that an Order-in-Council be passed withdrawing the mainland in Lake Temagami from sale and thus preserving the policy which had been maintained over the years. However, this recommendation was never presented to Council.

In 1946 the Chamber of Commerce again repeated their request and some study was given to the question of whether or not the mainland would be opened. The Temagami Islanders Association were invited to submit comments on the matter and the Hon. Dana Porter then Minister of Travel and Publicity, submitted a brief on the question following an inspection of the area.

The Temagami Islanders Association submitted a voluminous brief from the members of their organization and, without exception, they were all opposed to the opening of the mainland for sale, the main objection being that the scenic beauty of the lake would be destroyed, there would be a grave danger from increased fire hazard and the fear of pollution in the north-east arm, the south shore of which had been selected as the logical site for development.

The Hon. Dana Porter felt that the time was not ripe for the development of the mainland and his recommendation was that the Department establish more camping sites on the various islands in the Lake, thus encouraging transient travel. (His recommendation was acted upon in 1948).

The question was dormant until 1950 or 51, when the Chamber of Commerce again requested the south shore of the north-east arm be opened and this view was given the support of our District Forester at North Bay who felt that the sub-division, properly controlled with respect to buildings and sanitation facilities, could be laid out with very little cost and utilizing the access road constructed by the Temagami Timber Company.

The District Forester proposed a sub-division of some 200 lots. When the Islanders Association was informed of the District Forester's recommendation, they reiterated their stand taken in 1946 and the Department side-stepped the issue by claiming there was not sufficient funds available to lay out the sub-division.

Mr. Herbert's letter of June 18 is the first active interest shown in the question by a member of the Assembly. I feel he should be fully acquainted with the situation and advised that it is not the policy of the Department to sell any land on the mainland.

I expect the time may eventually come when it will be necessary to develop this area. However, our policy of the past 50 years has made Temagami one of the beauty spots of our northland and it should be preserved as such as long as feasibly possible.

In order to give our policy some legal status and aid in enforcement, I would strongly urge that a recommendation be presented to the Minister requesting the passage of an Order-in-Council withdrawing the Crown Lands on the mainland of Lake Temagami from all forms of disposition.

FET:JT

F.E. Thompson.

Ron Johnstone, Feb. 1971  
Camp White Bear  
South West Arm (Is. 488, 472)  
Lake Temagami, Ontario

The expressed purpose of the Development Study is to determine how Lake Temagami can serve the people of Ontario and do so serving the optimum number over the optimum number of years. It is important that the study be viewed from a long range point of view and consider those yet unborn and those who are not as yet familiar with the area who cannot now speak for themselves.

I have been active in business in the operation of Camp White Bear (Children's Camp) for the past ten years and in the development as president and general manager of the Temagami Lake Boatline for the past five years. From a business point of view, I should have very definite vested interests. Further commercial and cottage development would very definitely be in the best interests of the T.L.B.L. and no further development would in in the best interests of the Camp White Bear Campers. As a person interested in the Recreational use of our natural lake country, my interests are much broader than just that of making a living. I am also currently active as vice president of the Temagami Lake's Association and also as the President of the Ontario Camping Association (an association of 180 accredited Children's camps). There are seven of our O.C.A. members currently camping on Lake Temagami.

**Youth Camps:** The pattern has been set. During the past year camps have, mainly because of crowding and pollution of water resource, closed their operations in Dorset area, Muskoka Area, Parry Sound area and other major northern lake communities. The development patterns do not seem to recognize the importance of space needed for youth camping and land sales and public use has been making inroads on a distinctive Canadian way of camping. (The first youth camp in North American was Camp Cochrane on Lake Temagami, followed by Camp Keewaydin on Lake Temagami). Literally thousands of young people got their love of the north from these pioneers in this form of camping. In 1969 under the auspices of the Department of Education, teachers and educators interested in out-door education met at Geneva Park on Lake Couchiching to view and study the direction out-door education was taking. Ninety percent of those taking part (300 people) received their background interest because of resident youth camping. The very real need for uncluttered space for continued youth camping is one of the many considerations this Committee must consider and live up to.

**Population:** As of now the population of the south west arm of Lake Temagami is approximately 585 not taking into consideration the numbers using this arm for canoe trips and camping on the campsites. With three existing youth camps having an eight to ten weeks or longer population of 375 plus the cottages at estimated three per cottage. (Usually quite a few more than three). If the S.W. Arm was a self contained lake this would be considerable over population right now as it is only approximately seven miles by an average of a mile and a half. This must be considered when further sales of Crown land are considered. The balance of the lake area can be evaluated in a like manner.

We could consider the reasons people have travelled to Temagami country. The space, the uncluttered life afforded etc. etc. This doesn't tend to solve the needs of those yet to come. And I happen to believe that in our planning we must consider not only those with a vested interest in the lake as of right now.

**Proposal:** The Government has a responsibility to all the people of Ontario in the management of their land. I believe that the best way to make the area and the lake available to as many as possible both now and in the years to come is in the further development and maintenance of campsites and portages. Encourage this area as a tripping and camping area. Build more small campsites where people can come and camp for weekends, weeks at a time or as long or as short as they wish. Controlled access to the lake would enable the Department to issue permits or make charges as necessary but would make the area available to the interested people of Ontario for their total use and not just the use of the fortunate few who happened to be in a position right now to purchase land.

**Couch Bay Portage:** The dredging of the narrow strip between the south and the south west arms would enhance the area use in terms of boat cruising which is another area that the Committee should be giving their attention to.

**Cruising Lake Temagami:** In the past articles have been written on the cruising potential of Lake Temagami. In the spring of 1966 after one such an article in a major boating publication, a large number of boating enthusiasts came to Lake Temagami and found to their sorrow that the lake had lots of rocks and no maps suitable for cruising. A navigation survey would greatly improve this situation. If proper maps were available again through cruising and the use of campsites a larger number of our people could gain direct recreational benefits from Lake Temagami without the need of further land sales or permanent development.

**Winter Playground:** With improving transportation to the major population centres the lake area is going to develop in the winter as well as the summer. Adequate controls and supervision is going to be necessary. Reams have been written concerning the depletion of lake trout and other game fish by the winter fishermen and the spoiling of private cottage development. This is very real and must be considered by the Committee if sufficient staged development is going to be controlled and planned for.

**Conclusion:** We have one of the finest north country recreation areas and development resources in the country. The far sighted view is vital at this time. We must consider not only those presently using the area but also those who are not as yet born. We must now consider the place of the mining and the lumbering industry in this scheme of development. It is a crime in my estimation to leave the harvest of red and white pine and waste a valuable resource. It would be just as wasteful to do nothing about the untapped mineral resource in the area. Plans must now be made to satisfy both our development needs from this point of view as well as the Development of our recreational needs.

Often in the past we have gone ahead with our plans as if they affected only we who were considering them. We have a sizeable native population on Lake Temagami and the needs and wishes of the Indians on Bear Island should and must be heard. I hope they have been invited to participate and offer their views and suggestions.

Respectfully submitted,

Ron Johnstone,  
Camp White Bear,  
Temagami Development Corp. Ltd.,  
Temagami Lake Boat Line.

**AREA DESCRIPTION:****AREA NUMBER****1**

LAND AND WATER:      Land area 8.8 square miles 55.8%  
                            Water area 7.0 square miles 44.2%  
                            Total area 15.8 square miles

**SENSITIVE OR SPECIAL FEATURES:**

Canoe Routes—Lake Temagami to Lady Evelyn Lake through Diamond Lake  
Indian Paintings—Diamond Lake

**EXISTING DEVELOPMENTS:**

Cottages Nil      Lodges Nil      Youth Camps Nil  
Service Establishments Nil

Industry ~~No~~ buildings—Seasonal logging in area

Public Recreation Areas 20 campsites

Access Roads—All weather Nil

                            —Seasonal Nil

Access Points Nil

Other Old jackladder for log transport—Diamond to Lake Temagami—Now deteriorated  
Commercial outpost camp on island in centre part of lake

PRESENT DEVELOPMENT DEGREE: 6 (0.7 development units per square mile)

**MANAGEMENT POLICY**

LAND USE: Area is designated for mixed uses. It is to be maintained in a near-wilderness state, with no permanent developments. Discreet resource production will be allowed.

AREA DESIGNATION **6M**

**PROPOSED ADDITIONAL DEVELOPMENTS:**

Cottages Nil  
Commercial Tourist Accommodation Nil  
Youth Camps Nil  
Commercial Services Nil  
Access points Nil  
Access Roads Seasonal roads only for resource production

**DEVELOPMENT GUIDELINES:**

Skyline reserve will be maintained on Diamond Lake, with logging on this reserve only for aesthetic improvement purposes.

**AREA DESCRIPTION:****AREA NUMBER****2**

LAND AND WATER:	Land area	12.8	square miles	66.7%
	Water area	6.4	square miles	33.3%
	Total area	19.2	square miles	

**SENSITIVE OR SPECIAL FEATURES:**

Canoe Routes—Lake Temagami to Diamond Lake through Sharp Rock Portage  
 —Chain of small lakes, west side of Sharp Rock Inlet  
 —Portage to Aston Lake

**EXISTING DEVELOPMENTS:**

Cottages	32	Lodges	Nil	Youth Camps	1
Service Establishments			Nil		
Industry	No buildings	—Logging	periodically in area		
Public Recreation Areas		10	campsites		
Access Roads	All weather	5½	miles		
	—Seasonal	5½	miles		
Access Points	Nil				

PRESENT DEVELOPMENT DEGREE: 5 (3.5 development units per square mile)

**MANAGEMENT POLICY**

LAND USE: General Recreation Area, to be managed in such a manner that the major canoe routes through the area are protected.  
 One youth camp site to be provided in this area. Discreet resource production will occur.

AREA DESIGNATION **4Re**

**PROPOSED ADDITIONAL DEVELOPMENTS:**

Cottages	Nil
Commercial Tourist Accommodation	Nil
Youth Camps	1 additional of approximately 150 youth capacity
Commercial Services	Nil
Access points	Nil
Access Roads	No additional permanent roads to be constructed.

**DEVELOPMENT GUIDELINES:**

Johns-Manville Road shall not be allowed to provide public access to Lake Temagami in this area, if road becomes public. The youth camp site is to be selected in such a manner that a minimum of conflict with other users occurs. The site may be either on an island or on the mainland.

LAND AND WATER:      Land area 19.2 square miles 79.3%  
                             Water area 5.0 square miles 20.7%  
                             Total area 24.2 square miles

## SENSITIVE OR SPECIAL FEATURES:

Sandy Inlet Beach (Ferguson Bay)—2 miles excellent beach  
                             Mount Ferguson—view point and scenic feature  
                             Canoe Route—from Sandy Inlet through Anima-Nipissing River to Lake Anima-Nipissing  
                             Inland Speckled Trout Lakes—Loon Lake, Roko Lake, Hush Hush, Barmac, Liberty, Warpath,  
                             Burnet, Browns  
                             Lake Trout Lakes—Red Squirrel Lake, Barmac Lake

## EXISTING DEVELOPMENTS:

Cottages Nil      Lodges 1      Youth Camps 1  
                             Service Establishments Nil  
                             Industry Logging Camp at Liberty Lake  
                             Public Recreation Areas 11 Campsites  
                             Access Roads—All weather 12 miles  
                                     —Seasonal 3 miles  
                             Access Points Nil  
                             Other 1 Trapper's cabin

PRESENT DEVELOPMENT DEGREE: 5 (2.0 development units per square mile)

## MANAGEMENT POLICY

LAND USE: A public recreation area with discreet resource production. The beach area of Sandy Inlet shall be reserved for public recreation area as outlined in development guidelines.

AREA DESIGNATION 3Pe

## PROPOSED ADDITIONAL DEVELOPMENTS:

Cottages Nil  
                             Commercial Tourist Accommodation Nil  
                             Youth Camps Nil  
                             Commercial Services Those which would be provided as an essential part of a public recreation area when developed.  
                             Access points See Development Guidelines  
                             Access Roads Access from Johns-Manville Road to Ferguson Bay upon development of area.  
                                     Logging to be conducted by additional temporary roads only.  
                             Public Recreation Area Sandy Inlet

## DEVELOPMENT GUIDELINES:

The area of Sandy Inlet in Ferguson Bay will be reserved for development of a public recreation area when sufficient demand appears, following the development of other presently proposed parks in the north part of the District. The area is planned to provide approximately 45,000 recreation days annually. Present development shall consist of water access campsites only. Access by road will be developed only as park type sewage and garbage control facilities are provided.

The development of this recreation area shall be preceded by a review of the plan by the District Forester's Advisory Committee.

The Johns-Manville Road, if turned into an open public road, will not be permitted to provide public access west beyond Ferguson Bay, and will be rendered inaccessible to the public before Ferguson Bay until such time as the Sandy Inlet development takes place as outlined above.

As the Anima-Nipissing River is a main water inlet into Lake Temagami, development of Ferguson Bay shall be conducted in such a manner that no possibility of pollution of the waters of this stream occurs.

LAND AND WATER:      Land area 12.5 square miles 57.6%  
                             Water area 9.2 square miles 42.4%  
                             Total area 21.7 square miles

## SENSITIVE OR SPECIAL FEATURES:

Devil's Mountain—Viewpoint and a point of Indian superstition and folklore.

## EXISTING DEVELOPMENTS:

Cottages 32      Lodges 1      Youth Camps 2  
                             Service Establishments Nil  
                             Industry Logging Camp—Joan Peninsula, periodic logging in area  
                             Public Recreation Areas 11 Campsites  
                             Access Roads—All weather Nil  
                             —Seasonal Improved network on Joan Peninsula (temporary only) 4 miles  
                             Access Points Nil

PRESENT DEVELOPMENT DEGREE: 5 (3.0 development units per square mile)

## MANAGEMENT POLICY

LAND USE: A recreation area with discreet resource production, to be managed in such a manner that the aesthetic values of the major canoe routes to the north are protected. 2 additional youth camps to be the only new recreational developments.

AREA DESIGNATION 4Re

## PROPOSED ADDITIONAL DEVELOPMENTS:

Cottages Nil  
                             Commercial Tourist Accommodation Nil  
                             Youth Camps 2 additional of approximately 150 youth capacity each.  
                             Commercial Services Nil  
                             Access points Nil  
                             Access Roads Seasonal roads only for resource production, to be added to the existing road network

## DEVELOPMENT GUIDELINES:

Two youth camp sites to be provided on the mainland or islands, the sites to be so selected that they will be as inconspicuous as possible, and shall produce a minimum of conflict with other users of the area.

**AREA DESCRIPTION:****AREA NUMBER** **5**

LAND AND WATER:	Land area	8.6	square miles	76.1%
	Water area	2.7	square miles	23.9%
	Total area	11.3	square miles	

**SENSITIVE OR SPECIAL FEATURES:**

Canoe Routes—Lake Temagami to Kokoko Lake  
Speckled Trout Lakes—Red Mountain, Red Flat, Side Rock, Mullock  
Kokoko Lake—Extremely good Lake Trout lake.

**EXISTING DEVELOPMENTS:**

Cottages	Nil	Lodges	Nil	Youth Camps	Nil
Service Establishments	Nil				
Industry	Nil, except for seasonal logging				
Public Recreation Areas	2 Campsites				
Access Roads	All weather Nil				
	—Seasonal 2 miles				
Access Points	Nil				

PRESENT DEVELOPMENT DEGREE: **6** (0.3 development units per square mile)

**MANAGEMENT POLICY**

LAND USE: A mixed use area, which is to be maintained in a near wilderness state, undeveloped as much as possible. No permanent roads or buildings to be constructed.

**AREA DESIGNATION** **6M****PROPOSED ADDITIONAL DEVELOPMENTS:**

Cottages	Nil
Commercial Tourist Accommodation	Nil
Youth Camps	Nil
Commercial Services	Nil
Access points	Nil
Access Roads	Seasonal roads only for resource production.

**DEVELOPMENT GUIDELINES:**

The shoreline aesthetics of Kokoko Lake shall be protected by adequate shoreline reserves to screen mining operations, in the event that mining of the iron ore body on the east side of the lake occurs.

LAND AND WATER:	Land area	2.4	square miles	92.3%
	Water area	0.2	square miles	7.7%
	Total area	2.6	square miles	

## SENSITIVE OR SPECIAL FEATURES:

## EXISTING DEVELOPMENTS:

Cottages	Nil	Lodges	Nil	Youth Camps	Nil
Service Establishments			Nil		
Industry	Nil				
Public Recreation Areas		Nil			
Access Roads—All weather		Nil			
—Seasonal		Nil			
Access Points	Nil				

PRESENT DEVELOPMENT DEGREE: 7 (no developments)

## MANAGEMENT POLICY

LAND USE: A resource production area for open pit mining of iron ore.

## PROPOSED ADDITIONAL DEVELOPMENTS:

Cottages	Nil
Commercial Tourist Accommodation	Nil
Youth Camps	Nil
Commercial Services	Nil
Access points	Nil
Access Roads	As required for resource extraction—probable link to Sherman Mine through area 24 and 8.

## DEVELOPMENT GUIDELINES:

No restrictions on development except safeguards to be implemented to insure water quality of lakes and streams is maintained.

LAND AND WATER:	Land area	13.4 square miles	66.4%
	Water area	2.1 square miles	33.6%
	Total area	15.5 square miles	

#### SENSITIVE OR SPECIAL FEATURES:

Spawning Lake—Excellent lake trout lake and pickerel lake.  
McLaren Lake—Excellent lake trout lake and pickerel lake.  
Sand beach—north end of Spawning Lake.

## EXISTING DEVELOPMENTS:

Cottages Nil Lodges Nil Youth Camps Nil  
 Service Establishments Nil  
 Industry Nil  
 Public Recreation Areas 5 Campsites  
 Access Roads—All weather Nil  
 —Seasonal Nil  
 Access Points Nil

PRESENT DEVELOPMENT DEGREE: 6 (0.4 development units per square mile)

## MANAGEMENT POLICY

**LAND USE:** Mixed use area to be maintained in a near wilderness state, undeveloped as much as possible. No permanent developments to be allowed, with the exception of campsites.

AREA DESIGNATION 6M

## PROPOSED ADDITIONAL DEVELOPMENTS:

Cottages Nil  
Commercial Tourist Accommodation Nil  
Youth Camps Nil  
Commercial Services Nil  
Access points Nil  
Access Roads Seasonal roads only for resource production

## DEVELOPMENT GUIDELINES:

Adequate shoreline reservations to be maintained on all lakes and streams to protect aesthetic values.

**AREA DESCRIPTION:****AREA NUMBER****8**

LAND AND WATER:	Land area	20.2	square miles	92.2%
	Water area	1.7	square miles	7.8%
	Total area	21.9	square miles	

**SENSITIVE OR SPECIAL FEATURES:**

Wild Rice Area—North Tetapaga River—planted by Ministry  
Heron Rookery—north of Link Lake.

**EXISTING DEVELOPMENTS:**

Cottages Nil Lodges Nil Youth Camps Nil  
Service Establishments Nil  
Industry 1 Sawmill, 1 open pit mine complex including mill.  
Public Recreation Areas Nil  
Access Roads—All weather 14.5 miles  
—Seasonal 2.0 miles  
Access Points Nil on Lake Temagami  
Other 30 residences

PRESENT DEVELOPMENT DEGREE: 3 (8.3 development units per square mile)

**MANAGEMENT POLICY**

LAND USE: Resource production and industrial area. Area to be developed to maximum potential for these uses. Protective safeguards to be maintained in order to insure water quality.

**AREA DESIGNATION 3E****PROPOSED ADDITIONAL DEVELOPMENTS:**

Cottages Nil  
Commercial Tourist Accommodation Nil  
Youth Camps Nil  
Commercial Services Nil  
Access points Nil on Lake Temagami  
Access Roads As required for resource production.

**DEVELOPMENT GUIDELINES:**

Major lakes and streams which are not disturbed by mining operations to have adequate shoreline reserves to maintain aesthetic values. Area disturbed by mining to be rehabilitated by holders of mining leases, after operations are completed.

**AREA DESCRIPTION:****AREA NUMBER****9**

LAND AND WATER:	Land area	3.0	square miles	73.3%
	Water area	0.8	square miles	26.7%
	Total area	3.8	square miles	

**SENSITIVE OR SPECIAL FEATURES:****EXISTING DEVELOPMENTS:**

Cottages 57 Lodges 4 Youth Camps Nil  
 Service Establishments Commercial facilities of village  
 Public Recreation Areas 3 Campsites, 1 Provincial Park  
 Access Roads—All weather Complex of village roads

Access Points Public access to Lake Temagami at village. Access point on south shore of NE Arm south of O'Connor Island.

**PRESENT DEVELOPMENT DEGREE:** 1**MANAGEMENT POLICY**

LAND USE: Urban area within which planning for disposal and services shall be done by the Improvement District. High Standards to be maintained in order to protect water quality in Lake Temagami.

**AREA DESIGNATION** 1U**PROPOSED ADDITIONAL DEVELOPMENTS:**

Cottages Nil  
 Commercial Tourist Accommodation Nil  
 Youth Camps Nil  
 Commercial Services As allowed for by Improvement District Planning  
 Access Roads As required for development of Improvement District area.

**DEVELOPMENT GUIDELINES:**

Development to be planned by Improvement District.

LAND AND WATER:	Land area	7.5 square miles	82.7%
	Water area	6.2 square miles	17.3%
	Total area	13.7 square miles	

## SENSITIVE OR SPECIAL FEATURES:

Scenic Areas—narrow long bays—one opposite Island 127 on the south shore of Lake Temagami, and one at Inlet of South Tetapaga River.  
 Wild Rice Area—North Tetapaga River.

## EXISTING DEVELOPMENTS:

Cottages 76 Lodges 1 Youth Camps Nil  
 Service Establishments Nil  
 Industry Intermittent logging only  
 Public Recreation Areas 8 Campsites  
 Access Roads—All weather 1.0 miles  
 —Seasonal Nil  
 Access Points Nil  
 Other 1 garbage dump.

PRESENT DEVELOPMENT DEGREE: 4 (6.4 development units per square mile)

## MANAGEMENT POLICY

LAND USE. Area is to be for general Recreation with discreet resource production. Development to include up to 100 cottage sites in cluster developments on the south shore within Strathcona Township and on the north shore between Tetapaga River and the Improvement District west boundary.

AREA DESIGNATION 3Re

## PROPOSED ADDITIONAL DEVELOPMENTS:

Cottages 100 in cluster developments. 1 cottage site on Island 132, being lot No. 3 in Plan M448 to be put up by bid for lease.  
 Commercial Tourist Accommodation Nil  
 Youth Camps Nil  
 Commercial Services Nil  
 Access points Nil except for access from cottages  
 Access Roads Access road to mainland cottage development on south shore.  
 Logging by means of seasonal roads only.

## DEVELOPMENT GUIDELINES:

Industrial Developments—Possibility of mine development north of Crab Lake.

LAND AND WATER:	Land area	6.2	square miles	82.7%
	Water area	1.3	square miles	17.3%
	Total area	7.5	square miles	

## SENSITIVE OR SPECIAL FEATURES:

Canoe Routes—South Tetapaga River from Lake Temagami to Wasaksina Lake.  
 Wild Rice Area—South Tetapaga River.

## EXISTING DEVELOPMENTS:

Cottages	Nil	Lodges	Nil	Youth Camps	Nil
Service Establishments			Nil		
Industry	Nil				
Public Recreation Areas		2	Campsites		
Access Roads—All weather		5.5			
—Seasonal	Nil				
Access Points		Access points on South Tetapaga River and Broom Lake.			

PRESENT DEVELOPMENT DEGREE: 5 (2.4 development units per square mile)

## MANAGEMENT POLICY

LAND USE: A mixed use area  
 No land disposal.

AREA DESIGNATION 5M

## PROPOSED ADDITIONAL DEVELOPMENTS:

Cottages	Nil
Commercial Tourist Accommodation	Nil
Youth Camps	Nil
Commercial Services	Nil
Access points	Nil
Access Roads	As required for resource production.

## DEVELOPMENT GUIDELINES:

LAND AND WATER:	Land area	7.3 square miles	67.6%
	Water area	3.5 square miles	32.4%
	Total area	10.8 square miles	

#### SENSITIVE OR SPECIAL FEATURES:

Speckled trout lakes—Birch, Hillcrest  
Scenic feature—narrow esker between Mule Bay and Island 1063.  
Friday's Point—site of first Indian settlement on lake.

## EXISTING DEVELOPMENTS:

Cottages	21	Lodges	1	Youth Camps	Nil
Service Establishments			Nil		
Industry	Nil				
Public Recreation Areas		10	Campsites		
Access Roads—All weather			Nil		
—Seasonal			Nil		
Access Points	Nil				
Other	1	garbage dump			

PRESENT DEVELOPMENT DEGREE: 5 (2.9 development units per square mile)

## MANAGEMENT POLICY

**LAND USE:** General Recreation area with discreet resource production.

AREA DESIGNATION 5Re

## PROPOSED ADDITIONAL DEVELOPMENTS:

Cottages Nil  
Commercial Tourist Accommodation 3 sites on islands for tourist camps to be selected from Areas 12 and/or 15.  
Youth Camps Nil  
Commercial Services Nil  
Access points Nil  
Access Roads Seasonal roads only for resource production.

## DEVELOPMENT GUIDELINES:

Three sites for accommodation-providing tourist establishments shall be selected from areas 12 and/or 15, these sites to be on islands and to be made available on lease by tender or bid.

#### AREA DESCRIPTION:

AREA NUMBER 13

LAND AND WATER:	Land area	1.8	square miles	64.4%
	Water area	1.0	square miles	35.6%
	Total area	2.8	square miles	

**SENSITIVE OR SPECIAL FEATURES:**

Sand beach—good bathing area east of Amphibolite Bay.

## EXISTING DEVELOPMENTS:

Cottages 15 Lodges Nil Youth Camps 1 (Jr)  
Service Establishments Nil  
Industry Nil  
Public Recreation Areas 1 Campsite  
Access Roads—All weather 0.5  
—Seasonal Nil  
Access Points Nil

PRESENT DEVELOPMENT DEGREE: 3 (8.2 development units per square mile)

## MANAGEMENT POLICY

**LAND USE:** Area designated for mixed uses, with possibility of mining in future. Development to be planned to safeguard aesthetic values and water quality in Lake Temagami.

AREA DESIGNATION 3M

#### PROPOSED ADDITIONAL DEVELOPMENTS:

Cottages Nil  
Commercial Tourist Accommodation Nil  
Youth Camps Nil  
Commercial Services Nil  
Access points Nil  
Access Roads Seasonal roads as required for resource production. All weather roads only with mining development.

## DEVELOPMENT GUIDELINES:

LAND AND WATER:	Land area	4.5	square miles	49.4%
	Water area	4.6	square miles	50.6%
	Total area	9.1	square miles	

## SENSITIVE OR SPECIAL FEATURES:

Indian graveyard—south end of Temagami Island  
 Hudson's Bay Post—Bear Island (now other owners)

## EXISTING DEVELOPMENTS:

Cottages 32 Lodges 6 Youth Camps 1  
 Service Establishments 1 post office, 1 marina, 1 transport service, 1 store plus 2 stores and 3 marinas combined with lodges.  
 Industry Temagami Island Mine (Copperfields)  
 Public Recreation Areas 10 Campsites  
 Access Roads—All weather 2.5 miles  
 —Seasonal Nil  
 Access Points End of Mine Road and at Shell Marina (privately controlled)

PRESENT DEVELOPMENT DEGREE: 2 (26.6 development units per square mile)

## MANAGEMENT POLICY

LAND USE: Designated as a commercial area, with discreet resource production.

AREA DESIGNATION 1Ce

## PROPOSED ADDITIONAL DEVELOPMENTS:

Cottages 3 cottage lots in private subdivision on Island 203 to be made available to original applicants.  
 Commercial Tourist Accommodation 3 sites for commercial tourist accommodation establishments to be made available on Temagami Island.  
 Youth Camps Nil  
 Commercial Services A service centre site to be made available on the mainland near end of mine road which will provide all or any services except tourist accommodation.  
 Access points A public access point to be constructed adjacent to the service centre site.  
 Access Roads Only those roads required for the access point and service centre will be constructed.

## DEVELOPMENT GUIDELINES:

Development of commercial facilities as per recommended plan will consist of the sites on Temagami Island to be made available by public tender or bid for the establishment of accommodation providing businesses, one of these to be the conversion of the Temagami Island Mine buildings and site. Properties to be on lease.  
 A service centre site which will provide all or any services except tourist accommodation will be made available on lease by tender or bid at a location near the end of the mine road. A parking lot will be considered as one of the services.

LAND AND WATER:	Land area	11.9	square miles	43.3%
	Water area	15.6	square miles	56.7%
	Total area	27.5	square miles	

## SENSITIVE OR SPECIAL FEATURES:

Speckled trout lakes—Herbert, Ranger, Price, Page.  
 Bathing beaches—Sand Point, Witch Bay.  
 Unique vegetation—swamp south of Witch Bay, and area north of Witch Bay.  
 Fish sanctuary—Island Bay.

## EXISTING DEVELOPMENTS:

Cottages	273	Lodges	3	Youth Camps	5
Service Establishments		Services associated with lodges.			
Industry		Seasonal logging on mainland.			
Public Recreation Areas		9 Campsites			
Access Roads—All weather		Nil			
				Network of temporary roads	
Access Points		Nil			
Other		3 garbage dumps			

PRESENT DEVELOPMENT DEGREE: 3 (14.8 development units per square mile)

## MANAGEMENT POLICY

LAND USE: Area is for general recreation with discreet resource production.

AREA DESIGNATION 3Re

## PROPOSED ADDITIONAL DEVELOPMENTS:

Cottages	2 locations in Plan M-433, Island 981, being Lot Numbers 1 and 3, to be put up by bid for lease.
Commercial Tourist Accommodation	3 sites for tourist camps to be selected from areas 12 and/or 15.
Youth Camps	Nil
Commercial Services	Nil
Access points	Nil
Access Roads	Temporary roads only for resource production.

## DEVELOPMENT GUIDELINES:

LAND AND WATER:	Land area 21.1 square miles	86.5%
	Water area 3.3 square miles	13.5%
	Total area 24.4 square miles	

## SENSITIVE OR SPECIAL FEATURES:

Indian Paintings—Obabika Inlet  
 Portages—Obabika Inlet to Obabika Lake  
 Canoe routes—Obabika Inlet to Bananna Lake, Jumping Cat Lake, and to Northwest Arm  
     —Northwest Arm to Redbank Lake through McCarthy Lake  
     —Obabika Inlet to LeRoche and Greyowl Lakes.

## EXISTING DEVELOPMENTS:

Cottages 18 Lodges Nil Youth Camps Nil  
 Service Establishments Nil  
 Industry Logging drive camp on north shore of inlet.  
 Public Recreation Areas 14 Campsites  
 Access Roads—All weather Nil  
     —Seasonal 3 miles  
 Access Points Nil

PRESENT DEVELOPMENT DEGREE: 5 (1.1 development units per square mile)

## MANAGEMENT POLICY

LAND USE: A mixed use area, with no further land disposal.

## PROPOSED ADDITIONAL DEVELOPMENTS:

Cottages Nil  
 Commercial Tourist Accommodation Nil  
 Youth Camps Nil  
 Commercial Services Nil  
 Access points Nil  
 Access Roads Temporary roads only for resource production.

## DEVELOPMENT GUIDELINES:

## LAND AND WATER:

Land area	26.7	square miles	82.9%
Water area	5.5	square miles	17.1%
Total area	32.2	square miles	

## SENSITIVE OR SPECIAL FEATURES:

Lake trout lakes—Skunk Lake and Gull Lake  
 Heavily used portages—Lake Temagami to Skunk Lake and to Gull Lake  
 —Gull Lake to Cummings Lake.

## EXISTING DEVELOPMENTS:

Cottages Nil      Lodges Nil      Youth Camps Nil  
 Service Establishments Nil  
 Industry Logging—Drive Camp on portage to Lake Temagami  
 Logging Camp—westside of Gull Lake  
 Public Recreation Areas 4 Campsites  
 Access Roads—All weather 6 miles  
 Seasonal 3½ miles  
 Access Points 1 on Gull Lake—west side.  
 Other 2 outpost camps, 1 hunt camp.

## PRESENT DEVELOPMENT DEGREE: 6 (0.7 development units per square mile)

## MANAGEMENT POLICY

LAND USE: A mixed use area, to be maintained in a near wilderness state with no additional permanent developments. Only the existing access point to be allowed on Gull Lake.

AREA DESIGNATION 6M

## PROPOSED ADDITIONAL DEVELOPMENTS:

Cottages Nil  
 Commercial Tourist Accommodation Nil  
 Youth Camps Nil  
 Commercial Services Nil  
 Access points Nil  
 Access Roads Temporary roads only to be added to existing road network. The only roads to be considered as permanent in nature will be the all-weather road from Highway 805 to the existing access point on Gull Lake and the logging camp, and the extension to the area of Allan Lake.

## DEVELOPMENT GUIDELINES:

The permanent roads into this area will not be permitted to be extended to provide public access to Lake Temagami.

LAND AND WATER:	Land area 24.6 square miles 62.1%
	Water area 15.0 square miles 37.9%
	Total area 39.6 square miles

## SENSITIVE OR SPECIAL FEATURES:

Heron Rookery—on Island 472  
 Waterfall—on mainland opposite Island 427  
 Viewpoint—north end of Island 537  
 Bathing beaches—three on southeast end of Southwest Arm.  
 Rainbow Trout lake—Dean Lake.  
 Viewpoints—two in Portage Bay.

## EXISTING DEVELOPMENTS:

Cottages 47	Lodges 1	Youth Camps 1
Service Establishments Nil		
Industry 1	logging camp—seasonal operations	
Public Recreation Areas	12 Campsites	
Access Roads—All weather	3 miles (Improved logging roads)	
	—Seasonal Nil	
Access Points	Public access at Blue Bay and Baie Jeanne	

PRESENT DEVELOPMENT DEGREE: 5 (2.5 development units per square mile)

## MANAGEMENT POLICY

LAND USE: A general recreation area with discreet resource production.

AREA DESIGNATION 4Re

## PROPOSED ADDITIONAL DEVELOPMENTS:

Cottages 2 cottage sites only to be leased from lot numbers 2, 8, or 11, Plan M-439 on Island 537 to original applicants to whom commitments were made.  
 Commercial Tourist Accommodation Nil  
 Youth Camps Nil  
 Commercial Services Nil  
 Access points Points at Baie Jeanne and Blue Bay on Lake Temagami shall be public access points, subject to guidelines stated below.  
 Access Roads The road from River Valley, giving access to Blue Bay and Baie Jeanne, shall be open to the public. All other roads for resource production within this area shall be temporary roads only for this purpose.

## DEVELOPMENT GUIDELINES:

The access points at Blue Bay and Baie Jeanne will be maintained at the present scale of development only. No trees will be felled to enlarge parking areas, and no development of service facilities will occur. The Ministry will maintain garbage pickup services.

LAND AND WATER:	Land area	18.2	square miles	60.9%
	Water area	11.7	square miles	39.1%
	Total area	29.9	square miles	

## SENSITIVE OR SPECIAL FEATURES:

Major Canoe Route—South Arm through Outlet Bay to Cross Lake  
 View Point—Highrock Island  
 Scenic areas—Pats and Aileen Lakes  
 Speckled Trout lakes—Pats Lake and 294  
 View Points—2 in Portage Bay  
 Sand beaches—west side of McLean Peninsula opposite Island 771  
 Fish Sanctuary—Austin Bay  
 Woodlot—McLean Peninsula

## EXISTING DEVELOPMENTS:

Cottages 105 Lodges 1 Youth Camps 2  
 Service Establishments Partial marine services in combination with commercial lodges and youth camps.  
 Industry Nil  
 Public Recreation Areas 12 Campsites  
 Access Roads—All weather Nil  
 —Seasonal Nil  
 Access Points Nil  
 Other 1 maintained garbage dump

PRESENT DEVELOPMENT DEGREE: 4 (6.0 development units per square mile)

## MANAGEMENT POLICY

LAND USE: A general recreation area with discreet resource production. No further land disposal for recreation development.

AREA DESIGNATION 4Re

## PROPOSED ADDITIONAL DEVELOPMENTS:

Cottages Nil  
 Commercial Tourist Accommodation Nil  
 Youth Camps Nil  
 Commercial Services Nil  
 Access points Nil  
 Access Roads Only temporary roads for resource production will be permitted.

## DEVELOPMENT GUIDELINES:

No permanent buildings will be constructed for resource production.

LAND AND WATER:	Land area	3.7	square miles	67.3%
	Water area	1.8	square miles	32.7%
	Total area	5.5	square miles	

## SENSITIVE OR SPECIAL FEATURES:

Extensive pickerel spawning beds—east end of Shiningwood Bay.  
 Many Lake Trout spawning reefs—west end of Shiningwood Bay  
 Experimental logging designed to regenerate pine stand on north shore of Shiningwood Bay.

## EXISTING DEVELOPMENTS:

Cottages 23 Lodges Nil Youth Camps Nil  
 Service Establishments Nil  
 Industry Seasonal logging only  
 Public Recreation Areas 5 Campsites  
 Access Roads—All weather 4 miles  
     —Seasonal Nil  
 Access Points Nil

PRESENT DEVELOPMENT DEGREE: 4 (6.0 development units per square mile)

## MANAGEMENT POLICY

LAND USE: Area is designated to provide public and private recreation in the form of cottaging and a day use area. A plan for cluster cottaging up to 100 cottage sites on the mainland shall be reviewed by the District Forester's Advisory Committee in the light of effects of other developments to date before implementation of this plan.

AREA DESIGNATION 2Re

## PROPOSED ADDITIONAL DEVELOPMENTS:

Cottages 100 in cluster developments, according to a prepared plan, following endorsement of District Forester's Advisory Committee.  
 Commercial Tourist Accommodation Nil  
 Youth Camps Nil  
 Commercial Services Nil  
 Access points A day use area with access to lake shall be developed as seen to be warranted at end of secondary road.  
 Access Roads Road to cottaging area as per plan to be prepared.  
     Logging by means of temporary roads only.

## DEVELOPMENT GUIDELINES:

No cottaging development shall be initiated for a minimum period of five years, and all other cottaging developments as outlined in the plan for Lake Temagami shall occur first. Because Shiningwood Bay is a significant spawning area for pickerel and lake trout, cottaging development shall be so designed and implemented that eutrophication of the waters of this bay will not occur.

LAND AND WATER:	Land area	18.6 square miles	85.7%
	Water area	3.1 square miles	14.3%
	Total area	21.7 square miles	

## SENSITIVE OR SPECIAL FEATURES:

Canoe routes—Lake Temagami to Cross Lake, through Iceland and Wasaksina Lake  
 —Shiningwood Bay to Cross Lake, through Oliers Lake  
 Wasaksina Lake—Excellent lake trout, walleye lake.

## EXISTING DEVELOPMENTS:

Cottages Nil Lodges Nil Youth Camps Nil  
 Service Establishments Nil

Industry Nil  
 Public Recreation Areas 7 Campsites  
 Access Roads—All weather Nil  
 —Seasonal 3 miles (temporary—for timber extraction)  
 Access Points Nil  
 Other 1 trapper's cabin

PRESENT DEVELOPMENT DEGREE: 6 (0.3 development units per square mile)

## MANAGEMENT POLICY

LAND USE: A mixed use area, which is to be maintained in a near-wilderness state, undeveloped as much as possible. No permanent roads or buildings to be constructed.

## PROPOSED ADDITIONAL DEVELOPMENTS:

Cottages Nil  
 Commercial Tourist Accommodation Nil  
 Youth Camps Nil  
 Commercial Services Nil  
 Access points Nil  
 Access Roads Seasonal roads only for resource production.

## DEVELOPMENT GUIDELINES:

LAND AND WATER:	Land area	27.8	square miles	80.1%
	Water area	6.9	square miles	19.9%
	Total area	34.7	square miles	

## SENSITIVE OR SPECIAL FEATURES:

Canoe routes—Cross Lake is part of three major canoe routes

Speckled trout lakes—Point and Portage Lakes.

Temagami River—A major pickerel spawning area, between Lake Temagami and Cross Lake at entrance and outlet of Outlet Bay.

## EXISTING DEVELOPMENTS:

Cottages 1      Lodges Nil      Youth Camps Nil  
 Service Establishments Nil  
 Industry Nil—except for intermittent logging  
 Public Recreation Areas 7 Campsites  
 Access Roads—All weather Nil  
     —Seasonal 1 mile  
 Access Points Nil  
 Other 1 old mine shaft—undeveloped  
     1 trapper's cabin

PRESENT DEVELOPMENT DEGREE: 6 (0.2 development units per square mile)

## MANAGEMENT POLICY

LAND USE: A mixed use area, which is to be maintained in a near-wilderness state, undeveloped as much as possible. No permanent roads or buildings to be constructed.

AREA DESIGNATION 6M

## PROPOSED ADDITIONAL DEVELOPMENTS:

Cottages Nil  
 Commercial Tourist Accommodation Nil  
 Youth Camps Nil  
 Commercial Services Nil  
 Access points Nil  
 Access Roads Temporary roads only for resource production.

## DEVELOPMENT GUIDELINES:

LAND AND WATER:	Land area	1.7	square miles	100%
	Water area		square miles	
	Total area	1.7	square miles	

## SENSITIVE OR SPECIAL FEATURES:

## EXISTING DEVELOPMENTS:

Cottages	Nil	Lodges	Nil	Youth Camps	Nil
Service Establishments	Nil				
Industry	Nil				
Public Recreation Areas	Nil				
Access Roads—All weather	Nil				
	Seasonal	Nil			
Access Points	Nil				

PRESENT DEVELOPMENT DEGREE: **7 (No development)**

## MANAGEMENT POLICY

LAND USE: Area is designated for open pit mining of iron ore. Adequate safeguards to be implemented to preserve water quality of Lake Temagami, if mining is initiated.

AREA DESIGNATION **1E**

## PROPOSED ADDITIONAL DEVELOPMENTS:

Cottages	Nil
Commercial Tourist Accommodation	Nil
Youth Camps	Nil
Commercial Services	Nil
Access points	Private access only, if mining development requires access to Lake Temagami.
Access Roads	All-weather roads only if required with mining development.

## DEVELOPMENT GUIDELINES:

The skyline reserve on Lake Temagami shall be maintained adjacent to mining areas, and shoreline disturbance as a result of mining operations shall be kept to a minimum.

LAND AND WATER:	Land area	52.5 square miles	93.7%
	Water area	3.5 square miles	6.3%
	Total area	56.0 square miles	

## SENSITIVE OR SPECIAL FEATURES:

Canoe routes—Red Squirrel to Chambers Lake through Lenore Lake—canoe routes also to Jack-pine and Hansen Lakes.

## EXISTING DEVELOPMENTS:

Cottages	3	Lodges	Nil	Youth Camps	Nil
Service Establishments		Nil			
Industry	Nil				
Public Recreation Areas	8	Campsites			
Access Roads—All weather		Nil			
		—Seasonal	12 miles		
Access Points	Nil				

PRESENT DEVELOPMENT DEGREE: 6 (0.3 development units per square mile)

## MANAGEMENT POLICY

LAND USE: A mixed use area designated for resource production, recreation and wildlife production. Sites for commercial outpost camps shall be provided in this area.

AREA DESIGNATION 5M

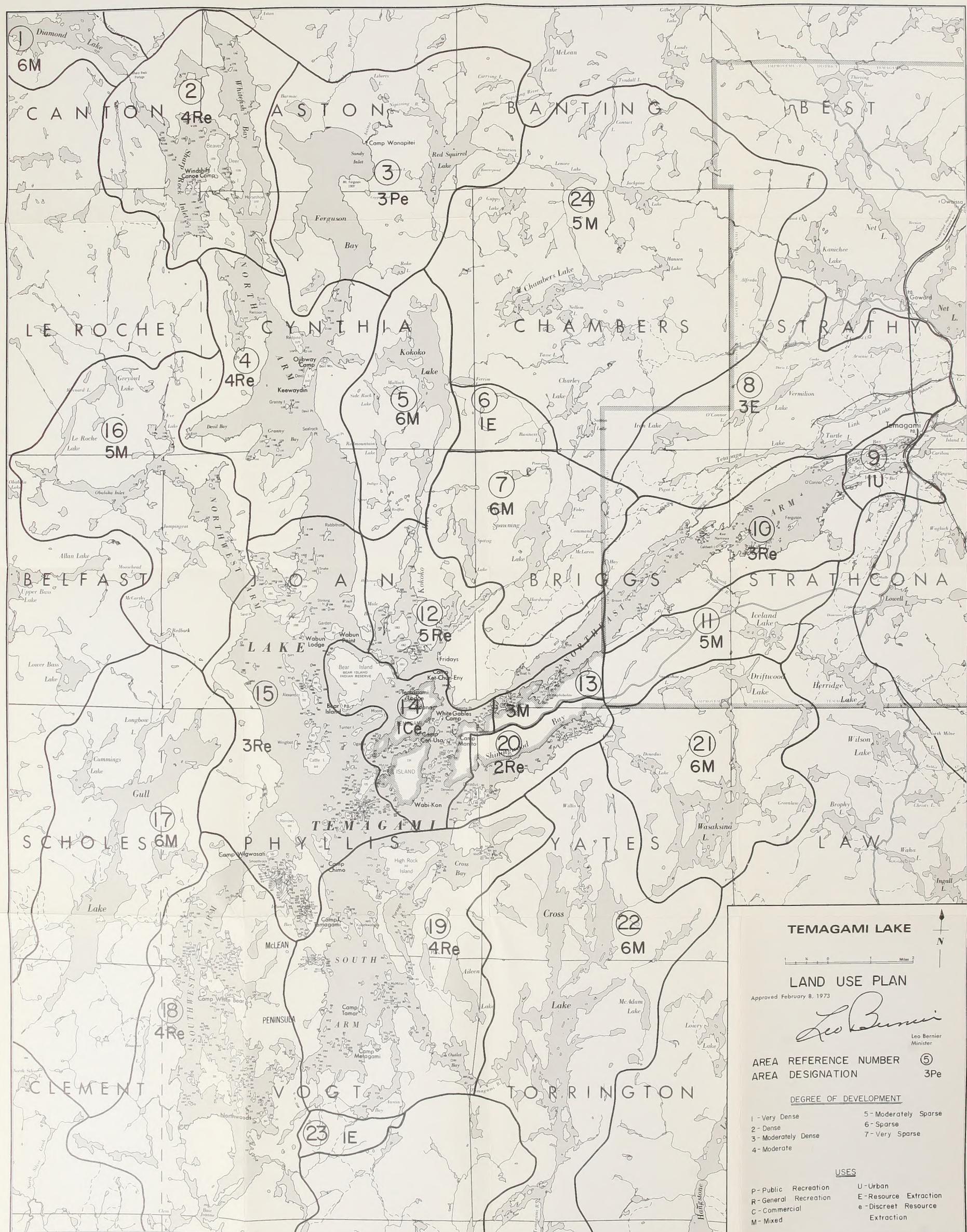
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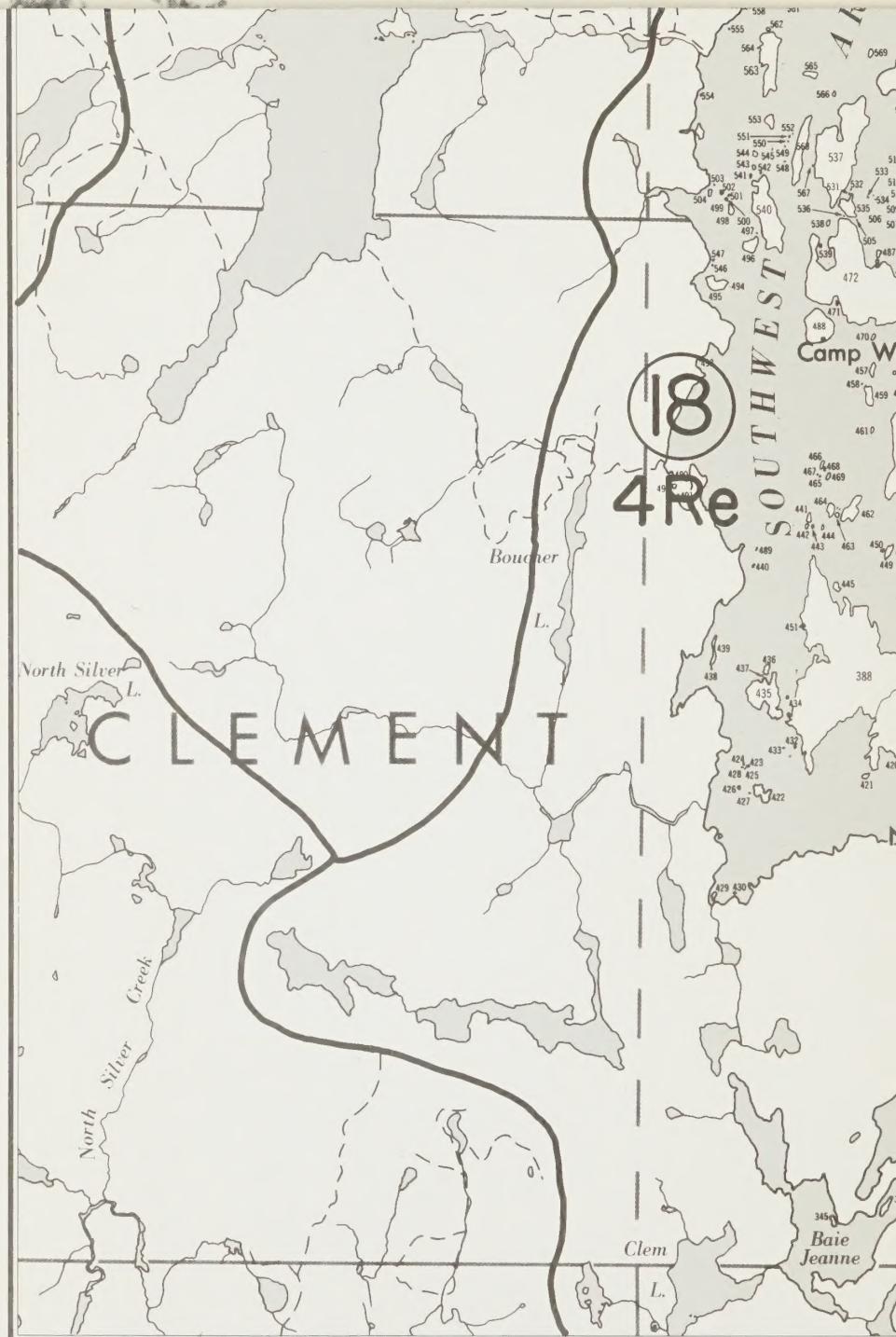
Cottages	Nil
Commercial Tourist Accommodation	Nil
Youth Camps	Nil
Commercial Services	Nil
Access points	Nil
Access Roads	As required for resource production.

## DEVELOPMENT GUIDELINES:

Sites for commercial outpost camps shall be selected only on lakes which are capable of being landed in by aircraft. Construction of access roads to outpost camps will not be permitted. A separation of 1½ miles as a minimum must exist between outpost camps. Sites for these outpost camps shall be made available only to established tourist camps or commercial air services in the planning area.







*Compiled and drawn by the Lands and Surveys Branch, Dept. of Lands and Forests, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, from which additional copies of this map may be obtained.*

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